Chicago Tribune.

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rious shock to the vessel and turret, and as supposed, increasing the leak. The pumps were entirely powerless to keep the water down in the hold, and it became necessary to transfer the crew to the ship which had the Monitor in tow. As the waves were dashing over her whole deck this transfer was extremely hazardous, and it was while attending to this that most of those who were lost perished. The whole official report tends to make it clearer than ever before that the Monitor was wholly unseaworthy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

Your full dispatches were filed at the telegraph office last night, but owing to the interruption on the lines between Philadelphia and Baltimore, failed to get through.

Fitz John Porter's friends claim that they have made strong points against Pope's general credibility. They say that in his evidence on the recent examination, Pope testified that in the battle of Aug. 29th Jackson alone opposed him, while in the dispatch to Halleck, which they have introduced, Pope says explicitly that he fought the combined forces o the enemy.

Gen. Grant's order against the Jews has been peremptorily rescinded by the direction of the President. A delegation of Jews came on here from Cincinnati and Paducah, and made earnest representation of the cruelty and injustice of Grant's exclusion of them from his department, and they and Gurley waited on the President and Gen. Halleck, and at once secured a revocation of the order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The iron-clads were sent from Fortress Monroe to Wilmington; the object being to cut off railroad communication with Charleston.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Opening Remarks of Speaker Buckckmaster in the House.

THE DEMOCRATIC POW-WOW OF LAST NIGHT.

Political Aeronautics by Merrick; Goudy and Richardson.

Supported by a Full Stock Company

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5, 1863.

The House was organinized this afternoon at 3 o'clock, by electing Mr. Burr of Scott county *pro tem* chairman, and R. C. Goodell of Springfield clerk. After calling the roll of the House, five members were only found absent, when Judge Higbee administered the oath to each.

The election for permanent officers followed as follows: S. A. Buckmaster of Madison county, Speaker; John Q. Harmon of Alexander county, Clerk; J. S. Martin of Fulton county, 1st Assistant Clerk; C. Winslow of Hancock, 2nd do.; John Heise of LaSalle county, Engrossing Clerk; Hubert Kelly, 1st assistant do.; Joseph Merith of Marion county, 2d do.; Charles Walsh of Cook county, door-keeper; John Husted of Cass county, 1st assistant do; J. C. Davis of Scott county, 2d do.; R. Wood of Calhoun county, Postmaster.

Mr. Buckmaster being a very coservative man, his speech is looked upon as indicating revolutionary action on the part of Democrats. It is to be noted for what it implies rather than what it says.

The election of Walsh of Chicago, and Heise of Ottawa, is regarded as a sop thrown to Fuller of Cook, who is said to have given up Goudy's case as hopeless. Whether he will go for Richardson, or dive down deep into Egypt for his man, I do not yet know.

The Republicans begin to think at last that things begin to wear a squally look, and that they had better be prepared for almost anything.

Dick Merrick's speech, to-night, was looked forward to as a point of departure on some new and untried course. We shall see.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Buckmaster, speaking of the disastrous civil war, said:

SPEECH OF S. A. BUCKMASTER.

Whether we regard its vast proportions, or the magnitude of the interests involved, it is unequaled in the history of the world. Who that loves his country does not contemplate with a sorrowful mind the miseries and calamities, the frightful expenditure of blood and treasure, to which we have been subjected during the past two years, and yet sad and gloomy as is the prospect, a calm examination of the prospects before us affords but small grounds for consolation or for hope.

A wild and visionary policy and imbecile management still threaten us with continued dissensions in the councils of the nation, and yet further disasters in the field; and while, gentlemen, it is not your province to legislate upon matters of purely national concern, it is your privilege, and I trust that you will feel it to be your duty, to enter the solemn protest of the people against the impolicy and the imbecility which, after such long-continued sacrifices on the part of the people, still leave this unholy rebellion not only not subdued, but without any immediate prospect of a termination. In matters of a purely domestic character, grave questions involving the honor, the interests and the sovereignty of our State, will claim your attention in dealing with these questions. I know that you will act with all the deliberation, dignity and firmness befitting the representatives of a loyal people who know their duty and have never failed to do it, and a brave people who also know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

In all your deliberations, and in your legislative action, there is but one guide, one chart, which we can follow with safety—that is the Constitution of our country. To a departure from its plain precepts and well defined restrictions may be traced the origin of our present difficulties and dangers. The Constitution has been in the past, and will be in the future, if adhered to in letter and in spirit, the bond of our Union, as it is also the supreme law of the land, to which every man must yield obedience—the public servant in the most exalted station alike with the humblest citizen in private life.

Upon your action, gentlemen, the eyes of the nation are now turned.

Illinois, of all the loyal States, stands preeminent as the defender of the constitution and the Union. Her hardy sons have borne aloft the standard of the Republic on every hard fought field in the West; and wherever their arms has advanced under competent leadership, they have advanced to victory and glory. The sufferings and necessities of these brave men now in the field will claim your early attention; and as their representatives, and the representatives of their friends and relatives at home, whose hearts now yearn for the return of their kindred, I trust that your voice and your action may have potent influence in restoring to our distracted country the peace and union of bygone days once more. Gentlemen, receive my warmest thanks.

The House completed its organization by the election of the officers before given. Dick Merrick is making a very revolutionary speech in the Representatives Hall, which is crowded.

LATEST.

SPRINGFIELD, January 5—11 p. m.

The Democratic meeting here to-night was openly and boldly for revolution. Richardson, Goudy, Merrick and Marshall spoke. Merrick went for a Western republic and for hanging all the Abolitionists, from Sumner down. He did not know which were the greatest traitors, those at Washington or Richmond.

Marshall was more moderate, but said the Administration's obstinacy was the sole cause of the war.

Goudy took the socks off the others. He was for revolution, if Lincoln does not back down. The meeting was very large. The Irish present cheered the most revolutionary sentiments to the echo.

SPRINGFIELD, January 5.—Lieut. Gov. Hoffman called the Senate to order to-day at noon. All the Senators were present but Ogden and Mack. The Senate was organised and the officers appointed, none of whom hail north of the middle of the State. The [illegible] adjourned until two o'clock [illegible] of the House has [illegible] in session all the forenoon. Egypt, as usual controls the offices. Sergeant-at-arms was given to Charles Walsh, of Chicago, after a stormy controversy. The House will organize this afternoon at three o'clock. The members are all here.

George W. Gage, of Chicago, was ruled out by the Democratic caucus, and Brand declared elected without the formality of an investigation.

THE WAR IN WEST TENNESSEE.

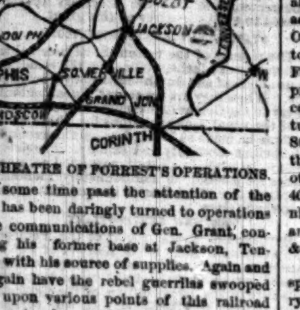
The Gallant Feat of Gen. Sullivan.

FORREST'S FORCE ROUTED AND DESTROYED.

FEDERAL LOSS 100 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Total Rebel Loss Over 1,000 with Prisoners.

We Capture Six Guns and 500 Horses.



THE THEATRE OF FORREST'S OPERATIONS.

For some time past the attention of the rebels has been daringly turned to operations on the communications of Gen. Grant, connecting his former base at Jackson, Tennessee with his source of supplies. Again and and again have the rebel guerrilas swooped down upon various points of this railroad line, not long since even strongly threatening Columbus. Forest, the chief marauder, with his force of 7,000 guerillas, has been fairly beaten, as detailed in the following graphic account. The locality of the fight is Lexington, eighteen miles due east of Jackson, and midway between the railway and the Tennessee River. Our map will sufficiently well show the general vicinity of this achievement, and the military importance of the line of rail road the enemy have aimed to destroy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 5, 1863.

From participants and spectators we have the following full and explicit account of the fight at Cross Roads, between Brigadier General Sullivan's forces and the cavalry of the Confederate General Forrest. It may be relied upon in every particular.

Gen. Haynie was at Jackson, Tenn., on the 21st, where, with the 106th Illinois, Col. Latham, the 39th Iowa, Col. Cummings, the 119th Illinois, Major Watson, and the Iowa Union brigade, Lieut. Col. Cotton, he had arrived on the previous day.

The force was then about 1,600. He was reinforced by ninety of the 11th Illinois cavalry, Capt. Burbridge, and one company of sixty men of the 18th Illinois. After repairing the bridges burned by our forces, he moved on and occupied the town of Humboldt, and until the 26th, was engaged in making further repairs with the engineer corps.

The 126th Ill., 257 men, and the 7th Tenn., 148 men, here joined his command.

On the 25th ult., the whole force moved to Trenton, Tenn., leaving a portion of the 126th Ill., Lieut. Colonel Beardsly to guard Humboldt. The corps arrived at Trenton at noon on the 26th, and Gen. Haynie reported to Gen. Sullivan, who was still at Jackson, by telegraph, various reports were flying.

When the General arrived some had it that Forest was at Middlebury, only four miles from the railroad, and another placed him at Dresden, twenty miles from the same point. One thing was soon ascertained—that Forest's nearest pickets were ten miles off.

Gen. Hayne had but 2,500 all told, and wanted to move forward and attack the enemy; but the result shows that this would have been a bad move.

On the 27th, two Union men came into the camp at Trenton, and reported Forrest with 5,000 men at Dresden, moving in the direction of Huntington. Gen. Sullivan was duly notified of this, and promptly forwarded the 27th Ohio, Col. Fuller; 22d Ohio, Col. Wood; 39th Ohio, Col. Noyes; 63d Ohio, Col. Spaulding; 50th Indiana, Col. Dunham; Kidd's 14th Indiana battery, and the 7th Wisconsin battery, to reinforce Gen. Haynie, who was with Gen. Sullivan's co-operation, then busy planning how to attack the Confederates. Upon their arrival, our troops were brigaded as follows:

First Brigade—Col. Fuller commanding, 27th Ohio, 39th Ohio, and 63d Ohio.

Second Brigade—Col. Dunham commanding, 50th Indiana, 39th and 122d Illinois, and 7th Tennessee.

With the two brigades there were six guns, under Lieut. Green of Wisconsin. At dusk all were in readiness for a movement forward.

Gen. Sullivan arrived from Jackson at 9 o'clock that night, and Col. Durham and his force moved the same night, and Col. Fuller at 4 o'clock the ensuing morning. Both bodies of troops took the road to Huntington. The first night's camp was made near Shady Grove, within half a day's march of Huntington. As early as 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, Capt. Bubridge and his command of cavalry was sent forward to take and hold the bridge over Bear Creek, so as to allow the troops to cross. These were attacked by Forrest's extreme advance. Our infantry hastened forward and crossed the stream, the pickets retreating, and made Huntington the same day, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Gen. Sullivan immediately ordered his regiment into position to protect the approaches to the town, and detached 300 men under Major Atkinson, of the 50th Indiana, to go some four miles out in the direction of Forrest's advance, to take and hold another bridge, at which it was feared he would enter and flank our forces.

As Major Atkinson and the 50th approached this bridge, the rebels fired upon him, wounding one man: The Indianians returned the fire, killing two and wounding one, when the Confederates scattered, falling back to their main body.

On the morning of the 30th it was found that the enemy, not being able to enter or pass through or near Huntington, was making a detour, intending to reach Lexington. Gen. Sullivan, late that evening, ordered Col. Dunham's 2d brigade to march forward and intercept them. He started and marched nine miles to Clarksburg, where he bivouacked during the night, and early next morning moved to Parker's Cross Roads. At this point were concentrated the whole of Forrest's forces, the General himself in command. Their number is since ascertained to have been at least 7,000. He had cavalry mostly, and ten guns.

The fight commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and lasted, hardly contested, for three hours, the enemy opening the ball with their artillery. At the end of that time Forrest had driven Dunham's devoted brigade with some slaughter. In fact he fairly surrounded it and demanded its surrender.

Plucky to the last, Dunham returned an answer that he never was known to do that, and that if they wanted him or his men they had just got to come and take them. The rebels say Dunham's force had surrendered. Our men say they had not and did not intend to, until forced to do so. Their artillery ammunition was all exhausted, but Col. Dunham was in front of his brave fellows [illegible] on parade, giving firm and [illegible] force of rebels as good as they received, in musketry and rifle shots. Inch by inch only, the ground was given up.

A parley was going on, flags of truce were passing and repassing, when a shout rent the air, "Hurrah! *the 1st brigade is advancing!*" It was so. Gen. Sullivan and Haynie appeared over at the knoll near Parker's House. They shouted "Forward!" and the artillery came rattling down in haste, up a lane, at first partly concealed from the rebels, at double quick.

Then came infantry deploying at double quick. The rebel artillery did not fire a shot after ours came in sight, but allowed their cannon, caissons and everything to be captured by the impetuous rush of the Federals.

In vain did Forrest in person try to rally his artillery. His cavalry huddling closely about Dunham's corps, could not be deployed. They took the infection, jumped from their horses, and ran helter skelter, and were many of them killed or captured before they could reach the shelter of the thick woods. They did not pause even to fire upon the first brigade.

The sight of the rebels skedaddling is said to have been an extraordinary spectacle. After capturing all the horses, &c., Col. Latham was on the 1st inst., detailed with a fresh brigade to pursue Forrest to Clifton, on the Tennessee.

Fuller's brigade accompanied him, and if the gunboats were only at Clifton, as reported, ere this the entire rebel force must have been gobbled up.

The results of this battle summed up are as follows: Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will not exceed one hundred, though reported yesterday at six hundred. Among our wounded is Col. Rinaker, in the leg, seriously, but not dangerously; Lieut. Colonel Redfield, in shoulder, severely; Capt. Brown, 49th Iowa, mortally, in chest. There were no commissioned officers killed. The names of privates are not yet returned, but the principal loss was in the 122d Illinois.

We lost as prisoner only one commissioned officer, Lieut. Scott, of the 11th Illinois cavalry, connected with Gen. Sullivan's staff, but acting as *ex tempore* aid to Colonel Dunham. On this occasion the rebels, according to Forrest's own admission to a captured Federal officer, in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, lost about 1,000 men and officers. Among the rebel officers captured were Forrest's Adjutant, General Strange, Col. McKee, an aid to Col. Cox of the Tennessee militia, Maj. Leo and fifteen other commissioned officers. We also took 400 privates, six guns, caissons and ammunition, 500 horses, a large amount of small arms, wagons, ambulances, tents, equipage, &c., &c.

In the planning and consummation of this splendid achievement, the two Generals, Jerry C. Sullivan and I. N. Haynie, held about equal share—they should divide the glory. There is certainly plenty for two—in fact all general, brigade, regimental and company officers should take a share. Enough will still be left for the brave men who did the actual work.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—The following further particulars of Sullivan's fight with Forrest are received:

The 122d Illinois lost fourteen killed, and sixty-two wounded. Among the rebel officers taken prisoners are Col. Rob. McGee, Maj. Strange, Maj. Leary, Capt. Boss, Capt. J. W. Johnson, and some eight Lieutenants and six Sergeants.

Forrest himself was taken prisoner, but managed to escape, being so shabbily dressed he was mistaken for an inferior officer

FROM VICKSBURG.

GEN. SHERMAN PROBABLY SUCCESSFUL.

From Vicksburg via Paducah.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

VICKSBURG AND VICINITY.

The above map, from authentic sources will excellently well declare the features of the rear approach to Vicksburg chosen by Gen. Sherman, in landing on the left bank of the Yazoo River, the mouth of which is twelve miles above the city. Gen. Sherman's point of debarkation was eleven miles up the Yazoo. The figures 1, 2, 3, represent Gen. Sherman's line of battle on Saturday. The rebel position and defences sweep from "A" the entire circuit to the river bank below the city.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Jan. 4, 1863.

To General Halleck:

Dispatches from General Sherman and the naval command were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. General Sherman was inland, three miles from Vicksburg, hotly engaged. From rebel sources, I learn that the Grenada *Appeal* says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 5, 1863.

From Capt. Isaiah Williams, Provost Marshal at Columbus, I learn that in the late assault upon Vicksburg, Col. Wyman's 13th Ill. regiment was badly cut up, and Col. John B. Wyman killed. His body is now en route for Chicago.

The same parties who brought this information to Columbus, say that there is every reason to believe that Vicksburg has fallen into our hands, after six days' fighting, and that Banks' expedition, and forces from Grant's army, with the upper and lower Mississippi fleets, participated in the victory.

All of this, excepting the facts regarding Col. Wyman's regiment, I send upon the authority of rumor, and it may be it will not have confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following is from Richmond papers of Friday, 2d inst.:

VICKSBURG, Dec. 30.—A courier has just arrived, who states that the enemy attempted to storm our lines again this morning, but after a severe conflict were repulsed with heavy loss. No further particulars at present. The loss of the enemy is said to be about 300 in killed and wounded. Our loss 50 killed and wounded.

The belief that no troops have been withdrawn from our front, sent to reinforce Bragg, is very general among our commanding officers.

The weather is warm and clear.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 4, 1863.

The steamer City Belle arrived from Memphis to-day, and brings accounts from Vicksburg of previous dates of those sent yesterday. Information unimportant.

The Jackson *Appeal* states that among the prisoners captured by the rebels at Holly Springs, was the wife of Gen. U. S. Grant. She was released by Gen. Van Dorn. The rebels were aware of recent movements taking place from Memphis, even before the people North were.

The Vicksburg *Whig* confirms the preconcerted attack upon Vicksburg.

There is nothing later from Vicksburg.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—Everything is going on well in front.

Rosecrans is in Murfreesboro.

He has [illegible] the rebel trains and is driving the enemy.

Gen. Rousseau is unhurt. His assistant, Gen. McDowell, is wounded in the arm.

The *Journal's* dispatches say a fourth bloody fight occurred last night, during the storm.

The rebels charged us and were repulsed. Our troops hold Murfreesboro.

Action of the Jews.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—The Jews concentrated here and at Cairo, have appointed a deputation to proceed to Washington to remonstrate against Gen. Grant's order expelling them from the territory occupied by Federal forces.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLE.

ROSECRANS WINS A COMPLETE VICTORY.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING AND HEAVY LOSS.

Official Dispatches to Sunday Night.

List of Losses as far as Reported.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

Federal Wounded 5,500—Killed 1,000.

THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

Our Army Closely Pursuing.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

The War Department has advices from Gen. Rosecrans that the enemy is in full retreat, and that he is ready to push the pursuit to the last.

The gloom which has overhung the community for the last five days, and which reached its climax to-day when reports were circulated on apparently good authority, that Rosecrans had surrendered with 30,000 men, is thus changed into general rejoicing.

Rosecrans' well known character and antecedents are regarded as giving every assurance that his victory will be improved to the utmost, and his pursuit prompt and relentless.

The death of Col. Gaeresche, Rosecrans' Chief of Staff, creates a deep sensation here, where he lived for years, and was universally esteemed.

FROM THE COMMANDANT AT NASHVILLE

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Jan. 4—4 p. m.

To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Skirmishing commenced the evening of the 29th, our forces following the enemy closely and driving them till the evening of the 30th. On the morning of the 31st, the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Ever since that time the battle has been progressing. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army does not get here our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage, and will hold it, God willing. I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have heard nothing of importance since 10 o'clock last evening. At that time everything was favorable to us.

[Signed] ROB'T B. MITCHELL, Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, Jan. 3, via NASHVILLE, Jan. 4, 1863.

To Major General H. W. Halleck:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, Gen. McCook by the Nolansville Pike, Gen. Thomas from his encampment on Franklin Pike via Wilson Pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro Pike. Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits. The rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, formed serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolansville, and occupied the place. Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne. Gen. Sherman reached Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolansville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, which found that Gen. Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, and captured some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolansville, when he was partially surprised and thrown into confusion and driven back.

Gen. Sherman's division had repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the center, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and resume a new position.

On the 1st the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed.

On the 2d inst., there was skirmishing along the front with threats of an attack, until 3 o'clock p. m., when the enemy advanced and threw a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground.

They were reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery. I saw a heavy force coming from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep.

They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost seventy or eighty killed and 375 wounded. They were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's Pioneer brigade, and [illegible] far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty.

They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at four o'clock in the morning.

The 3d inst. was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition.

It has been raining all day and the ground is very heavy.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 4, 1863.

To Major General Halleck:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce THE ENEMY ARE IN FULL RETREAT.

They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night.

This occupied my time until 4 o'clock and fatigued the troops. The announcement of the retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this morning.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night, and to-day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead and collecting the wounded from the field of battle.

Pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone River this evening.

The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our medical director estimates the wounded in the hospital at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieut. Col. Garesche, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited the admiration of all.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—Murfreesboro advices represent the Federal victory as complete, the entire rebel army fleeing towards Tullahoma in great disorder.

Our advantages are decided. Breckinridge's division was cut to pieces and routed.

On Saturday our skirmishers decoyed a large number of rebels among our batteries. We routed them with great slaughter. Capt. McCulloch of the 2d Kentucky Union cavalry says that the rebel General Wilder was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men.

Eye witnesses say the slaughter exceeds Shiloh. Rosecrans soldiers are in the highest spirits.

On Saturday Col. Daniel McCook engaged Wheeler's cavalry, six miles from Nashville and routed him completely.

All is highly cheering; prisoners say Gen. Kirby Smith was in the fight. Rebel canteens were filled with whisky and powder.

The Murfreesboro *Rebel* of the 2d says the Federals fought gallantly. It admits a loss of 5,000. Federal prisoners are sent to Murfreesboro as fast as taken.

Capt. John Desha, of Kentucky, was wounded by a shell, in the head. Adjutant Card of the same regiment was shot by a cannon ball.

The following is from the Associated Press correspondent at Nashville:

It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans shelled Murfreesboro this morning. There was no reply, and our forces would occupy the city at noon (Sunday.) The rebels have undoubtedly left. It is reported that our forces are pursuing.

Gen. McCook attacked Wharton's cavalry near the Asylum, six miles from Nashville, killing eight, who were left on the field, and many wounded. Seven Federals were wounded.

Capt. Pinney of the 6th Wisconsin, Lieut. Hastings of the 25th Illinois, and all the commissioned officers and sergeants of companies G, L and K, are killed or disabled.

Col. Scott of the 19th Illinois is seriously wounded. Capt. Austin of Gen. Woodruff's staff is taken prisoner.

Private dispatches say the rebels, in their retreat, are burning the cotton wherever they can get hold of it. All reports of Rosecrans having retreated to Nashville are false. The fight to-day (4th) is supposed to be in the vicinity of Christiana. The interruptions caused by the rebel cavalry, between Nashville and Christiana, makes it difficult to get news, but everything thus far looks favorable to the Federals.

NEAR MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1863.

There was a battle on Friday afternoon, and another on Saturday night, with results most favorable to the Federal army.

The rebels have evacuated Murfreesboro. They set fire to the long railroad bridge near the town, which our advance extinguished before the structure was much injured.

Bragg was whipped and has fled. All are in fine spirits here. Our loss in killed and wounded is between 5,000 and 6,000. The rebel loss is believed to be double that number. The Federal loss is not so great as was supposed from the terrific fight.

Tennessee is redeemed from the rebellion.

Bragg's men may make a stand near Tallahoma, but probably not this side of the Tennessee.

The railroad from Nashville to Murfreesboro will be in full operation in a few days. It is now repaired to Lavergne, 14 miles.

BATTLEFIELD OF STONE'S RIVER, Jan. 5.

On Saturday it rained, and all was quiet until night, when the 3d Ohio and 38th Indiana charged and carried the rebel breastworks, capturing fifty prisoners, and killing many rebels, with slight loss. During the night the enemy evacuated, and are supposed to be retiring to Fayetteville. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 6,000. The enemy claim that they captured 4,000 prisoners. Their loss is fully as great as ours. Our loss of officers is large.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5, 1863.

To Philip Wadsworth, Chicago:

Gen. John B. Wyman was killed at Vicksburg. His remains are at Helena.

C. H. DYER, Captain and A. A. G.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.

To the Board of Trade, Chicago:

The following is a list of the casualties in the Battery up to Friday noon:

Killed—J. S. Stagg, W. H. Wiley and A. Finney.

Wounded—Seriously:—Lieut. Trumbull D Griffin, Sergeant A. S. Adams, A. H. Carver and J. W. Bloom. Slightly:—Corporal J. D. Howard, W. H. S. Odell, J. C. Camberg and J. D. Toomey.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863.

To Mury, Nelson, & Co.:

Murfreesboro is ours. Terrific fighting on Friday. No more casualties in the Battery. It has won a glorious distinction.

J. H. STEVENS, Lieut. Board of Trade Battery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Richmond papers of Friday contain the following dispatch, which is official to the rebel war department:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.—We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning, and after ten hours' hard fighting, have driven him from every position except his extreme left, where he has successfully resisted us. With the exception of this point, we occupy the field.

We captured 4,000 prisoners, including two Brigadier-Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery and some teams. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy much greater.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The following was received at headquarters yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, VAN BUREN, Ark., Dec. 30, 1862.

Major General Curtis:

The enemy retreated during the night of the 28, in the direction of Arkadelphia. About 600 sick and wounded Confederates were abandoned at Fort Smith, with instructions to take care of themselves. I sent a small force to Fort Smith to destroy two steamers there, but the rebels had saved us the trouble by burning them before they retreated. The four steamers captured at Van Buren, also the ferry boat, were burned by my order. Last night, as much of the sugar and other supplies as I had transportation to remove was landed; the remainder, including about 1,300 bushels of corn, which was shipped from Little Rock for the rebel army, shared the fate of the boats. It is impossible to sustain an army here for want of forage and supplies, until they can be brought up the river, or the animals subsist upon grass.

A dispatch just received from Col. Phillips, whom I had sent with 1,200 men to the Indian Territory, dated Fort Gibson, December 27, informs me that he has driven and pursued the forces of Stanwaite across the Arkansas, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks, and commissary buildings at Fort Davis.

Col. McIntosh and the rebel Creeks are desirous of laying down their arms and uniting their destinies again with the Federal Government. The same feeling is also manifested by the Choctaws.

Respectfully, JAS. T. BLUNT, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Jan. 1.—Rebel newspapers captured at Van Buren, Ark., admit the loss of the rebels in [illegible] at the battle of Prairie Grove to be 4,000.

The entire telegraphic correspondence of Gen. Hindman was taken. It contains much valuable information, and will be forwarded to the War Department. The destitution of the rebel army is most pitiable. 4,000 of Hindman's army are without shoes.

The loss to the citizens by the recent raid amounts to over $500,000. The rebels are dispersing in every direction. It is reported that the rebels have met with a heavy loss at Arkadelphia, fifty-five miles southwest of Little Rock. Gen. Schofield has assumed command of the Army of the Frontier.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER appointed a select committee to inquire whether any Government officer or employe has interest in any banking or monied institution having contracts with Government.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to annul all treaties with certain Sioux Indians in Minnesota, and to relieve sufferers by the late outrages. It appropriates a million and a half out of and thus extinguishes the trust funds of these Indians.

The Commissioners will hear complaints, &c. A reserve of 160 acres will be set apart for each Indian who exerted himself to stay the massacre—he also to receive $50.00. Bill passed, 78 against 17.

The War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, January 5—The material result of Stuart's cavaly raid was one government wagon half filled with oats, but it masked the withdrawal from the lines behind Fredericksburg of a large reinforcement for Bragg's army or Charleston. Balloon observations, 900 feet high, revealed to our commanders last week that the number of rebel infantry encamped across the Rappahannock was largely diminished.

A special dispatch from Falmouth, Va., 3d, gives an account of a recent reconnoissance in force to Morrisville, on this side of the Rappahannock, forty-eight miles were made in thirty hours. Several rebel pickets were captured, and the force returned in good condition. One of the regiments crossed the Rappahannock, penetrated seven miles into the interior, but found no rebel cavalry or infantry in force.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—On Friday about thirty guerillas attacked a supply train of ten wagons, on the way from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson. Ten of them were dressed in Federal uniforms and rode within pistol shot before their true character was known, and then only when they commenced firing on the escort. Two Federals were killed and one wounded, all belonging to the 83d Illinois. The name of one of the killed is Dixon. The rebels lost two killed and the Captain of the gang was wounded, and afterwards died at Donelson. He had on his person three passes and an oath of allegiance.

These same desperadoes had been that day in Donelson and had laid in a supply of sutler's goods. Colonel Law allowed one of the leading rebels, but who professes loyalty, to carry home with him two soldiers' overcoats, and it seems that in this misguarded way the rebels sometimes get Federal uniforms. A large number of negroes are engaged on the fortifications at Fort Hymen.

Our Foreign Relations.

NEW YORK Jan. 5.—A special dispatch to the New York *Times* says:

There is nothing in the recent advives from our ministers in Europe indicating a change in the policy of non-intervention.

President Juarez writes hopefully of the ability of Mexico to defeat the project of the French towards the Capital.

A London letter in the *World* states that if the writer is not misinformed, the governments of England and Russia have reconsidered their action upon the proposition of Napoleon for interposition in American affairs.

From Charleston, S. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Richmond papers of the 2d inst. have the following:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—The British steam sloop Petrel, from Fortress Monroe, has arrived off the bar. She is visited by Mr. Burch, the British Consul, to-day, and will come up to the city

The schooner Emma Tuttle, captured by a Yankee cruiser, and put in charge of a prize crew, has been re-captured by the original officers and crew, who were confined on board, and taken back to Nassau with the prize crew as prisoners.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—An Office Boy wanted at WALLIS BROTHERS', 117 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

WANTED—By a good Dressmaker, work in private families by the day. Inquire for MRS. WISE, at 179 North Lasalle street.

WANTED—Five hundred Government Mules, for which the highest market price will be paid at HAAS & POWELL'S Livery Stable, 25 and 27 West Madison street.

WANTED—By a young man, experienced in business and accounts, a situation as Book-Keeper, Salesman, or in any capacity. Reference given. Address P. O. Box 2622.

WANTED—A situation to work, by a man of good address and large business experience. Has valuable acquaintance, and can give good references. Address, with real name and business, [illegible] Box 4741.

WANTED—A Smart, intelligent Lad, from 12 to 17 years old. One [illegible] Book business preferred. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock at J. W. NORRIS' News Depot, 102 Madison street.

WANTED.—A respectable Girl wishes a situation in a private family to do plain sewing, up-stairs work, or take care of children. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at 49 South Quincy street.

WANTED—A Porter. Wanted, in a Wholesale Boot and Shoe Store, a young man who can bring satisfactory recommendations and is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employers. A German preferred. SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO., 28 Lake street.

WANTED—A situation by a young man that writes a good business hand, understands Book-Keeping, and is a good accountant. Salary not so much of an object as a situation. Can give good reference from last employer. Address P. O. Box 4085.

WANTED—A situation. A respectable colored man who can give the best of references, wants a situation as a house servant. Has experience as a Coachman, and will make himself generally useful. Call at ISABELL'S Barber Shop, on Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day. Letters may be left there for him.

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for GALLATIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 2763 Chicago, enclosing a stamp.

LOST—On New Year's Eve, a Memorandum Book, with the owner's name written on cover, and valuable to the owner only. Whoever will return the same will receive a suitable reward. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 98 North Franklin st., or to this office.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, a small Black Indian Pony. Had on a saddle and bridle. Whoever will return the same or give information where it can be found, will be liberally rewarded. NELSON MORRIS, at Sherman's Cattle Yard.

STRAYED—On Saturday, Jan. 3d, from E. PRICE'S Stables, Couch Place, rear of Tremont House, a small cream colored Pony, white tail and mane. The finder will please return him to the above place, and his expenses will be paid.

STRAYED—From the subscribers on Saturday night last, a light Bay Horse, eight or nine years old, medium size, has a spavin on one of his hind legs. Whoever will return the same or give information where he may be found will be suitably rewarded. MINCER & HERSHFIELD, 273 Canal street, corner Polk.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a small Retail Grocery, with Horse and Wagon, in a good location. For particulars inquire at Post Office Box 778, West Branch.

FOR SALE—Horse, Harness and light second-hand Express Wagon. Inquire at 29 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A well improved Farm of 160 acres, beautifully located in an intelligent and desirable neighborhood, at a convenient distance from this city by rail. The improvements consist of a well built, comfortable brick house, and substantial barns and out buildings in keeping—all in excellent condition, and very inviting in appearance. The soil is first-rate, and the Farm well stocked with fruits of various descriptions. This is a choice piece of property for a man of taste desiring to locate in the country, and is offered at a price that would not pay for the improvements alone. Also—Bare unimproved Farm of about 140 acres in the neighborhood of Cottage Hill, at a low price and on easy terms. CLARKSON & HIGH, 81 South Clark street.

TO RENT.—Store 142 Lake street, to let. Possession given in ten days notice. Also, Lofts at 28 Lake street. Inquire of SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., 28 Lake street.

ROOMS TO RENT WITHOUT board, two minutes walk from the Post Office. Inquire at 173 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Rooms with board can be had by applying at 24 Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, at 60 Adams street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can get good day board at a reasonable price, with a small family in the Lake House. [illegible] between 1 and 9 o'clock P. M.

OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. The Pews in this Church will be rented for the ensuing year on TUESDAY EVENING, January 6th, at 7½ o'clock, at which time all who desire the success of the Church and wish to obtain seats, are requested to be present.

THE PEWS OF WESTMINSTER CHURCH (N. S. Presbyterian, Rev. E. A. Pierce, pastor), will be rented on Monday morning, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS. [illegible]

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Manufacturers' Association of Chicago meets this evening at Board of Trade Rooms. The attendance of every member is desired, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Manufacturers who have not joined the Association are cordially invited to attend. [illegible], Secretary.

MECHANICAL BAKERY.—An Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Chicago Mechanical Bakery, for the election of Officers, will be held at the office of E. C. Larned, in McCormick's Building, on MONDAY, January 12th, at 7 o'clock P. M. [illegible] Secretary to the Board of Directors.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT. 63 Clark street, Chicago. Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Attorneys for drawing Pension Money from the Chicago Agency. Application may be made by mail.

GOOD HOME FOR SALE.—A new Dwelling on Washington street, just west of Union Park, with LOT 60x184 FEET. Can be bought low if applied for soon. THOMAS B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney, Bryan Hall.

194 LAKE STREET. 194

CLOAKS.

Special Notice to the Ladies.

LAST WEEK OF S. WILSON & CO's GREAT CLOAK SALE. Great Bargains TO BE HAD.

All who have waited to save money and get an Elegant Cloak, now is the time to call at 194 Lake Street.

WESTERN AGENCY OF T. KINGSFORD & SON'S CELEBRATED OSWEGO STARCH, 211 & 213 South Water street. CHICAGO, January 3d, 1863. The prices of our Starch and Corn Starch are this day advanced a Half Cent. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO. No. 8 Clark Street, 6 doors above South Water. This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, Married Women, and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time. Office open on Saturday and Tuesday nights, from 6 to 9 o'clock. Sight Drafts issued upon all the cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin. CHAS. T. BOGGS, President. L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT, At 580 State street, (up-stairs.)

WORK BOXES, ROGERS' POCKET KNIVES, ROGERS' SETS SCISSORS, TRAVELING BAGS, PEARL CARD CASES, IVORY CARD CASES, SHELL CARD CASES, SILVER CARD CASES, PEARL PORTEMONNAIES, SHELL PORTEMONNAIES, DRESSING CASES. A large assortment of the very best goods, SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake Street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. TICKET OFFICE, 56 Dearborn Street. TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND THE EASTERN STATES. Passengers for Buffalo and all points on the B. & L. Huron, N. Y. Central and N. Y. and Erie Roads take the night trains from Chicago, connecting with the Grand Trunk day trains at Detroit. Passengers for Toronto and all parts of Canada and the Eastern States, take the morning trains from Chicago, connecting with the Grand Trunk night trains at Detroit. Via this route you avoid stopping over at Hamilton four hours in the middle of the night. Ask for tickets via Grand Trunk from Detroit. S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent. [illegible], Managing Director, Montreal C. E.

HATHAWAY'S ACADEMY, 172 CLARK STREET. Instruction given for both sexes in all the classics, as well as a practical business education. Those who believe that intellectual ability is more valuable to a successful business man than the mere mockery of a worn out list, can here find facilities for the development of mental power—the acquisition of financial capacity, the cultivation of the reasoning faculties and the development of a self-reliant, self-sustaining, independent individuality. Students admitted at any time in the day school or evening classes. N. G. HATHAWAY, M. D., Principal.

TO GRAIN DEALERS.—The advertiser offers for sale his Grain Warehouse and Machinery, Situated on one of the leading Railroads, within one hundred miles of Chicago, where the purchaser would have the sole monopoly of the grain business at the station. To those desirous of doing a fair and remunerative business on a limited capital, this is a rare opportunity. For particulars inquire of C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 211 & 213 So. Water st.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c. Warehouse, 231 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. WM. LITTLE. G. A. SACKET.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS collected for parties in any part of the Northwest, with the same convenience and facility as those residing here, by the People's Pension and Bounty Money Office, Chicago, Illinois. Charges low, and NOT required to be paid in advance. Information given free. Address HOMER COOK, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3385.

FURS!—The New York and Western Fur Company will pay the highest prices for MINK AND OTHER FURS. Independent of the recent heavy decline in the prices of Furs, we will pay for prime Mink of the Northwest from $2.00 to $2.25, delivered at 54 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] F. FOUNTAIN, Agent.

THE RUBICON IS PASSED. This is the title of a pamphlet which explains a Discovery of Science of great and vital importance. The harmonial science of progressive development of man—elucidating its principles and operations to obtain knowledge and wisdom to the greatest degree in every direction. The testimonials in its favor from high sources can hardly be equaled. Price, 25 cents. For sale by WALSH, and at other book stores. ELISHA CHASE, Professor of Harmonial Science and Phrenology, author of the work.

TO OIL MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A man fully acquainted with the manufacture of Linseed Oil in all its branches, is desirous of meeting with a party with capital to join him in the above business, or would make short engagements to superintend the erection of mills, and give all information necessary to carry on the business. Communications addressed to "FRANKLIN," care of John Hooper & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, will meet with prompt attention.

A CARD. DRS. R. & J. HUNTER. (Of 832 Broadway, New York) Physicians for diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS. In compliance with the wishes of many of their patients in the West, have determined to re-open a branch office for a few weeks only in Chicago. Dr. James Hunter will resume the personal attendance of the office, and will be in Chicago the first week in January. As the requirements of the office in New York may possibly limit his visit to Chicago to a few weeks, it is desirable that those who wish to have a personal interview should avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to do so. Dr. Hunter's first object in making a visit is to see those patients who have been or are now under treatment, so that he can personally examine their real progress, and next to make personal examination in those cases desiring to come under his care. [illegible] Immediately on his arrival he will give further notice of his arrangements, and will be glad to see his friends and patients.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, BALTIMORE, MD., January 1, 1863. Proposals will be received (from first hands only) until 12 M., January [illegible], 1863, by the undersigned, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Six Thousand Head of Beef Cattle, On the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, near this city [illegible] SULLIVAN, Lieut. Col. and C. S., U. S. A.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—These lands are located in different counties in Iowa [illegible]

S. M. CO. New Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, WITH GREAT AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS. The best Shuttle Machine in the world for TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS OR FAMILY USE. FIRST PREMIUM In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS. Salesroom, 115 Lake street.

Old Abe's Gone and Did It, Boys, ONE OF J. P. WEBSTER'S BEST Patriotic Melodies. JUST THE SONG FOR THE TIMES. [illegible]

LILLIE'S SAFES TRIUMPHANT. SEVERE TEST BY FIRE. BURGLARS THWARTED. NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1862. H. B. HUBBELL, Esq., Agent for sale Lillie's Safes—Dear Sir—The safe we bought of you recently passed through the most severe test at the great Houston street fire, 16th inst., and preserved all the contents to our entire satisfaction. Yours, &c. TABER & PLACE. BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 24, 1862. LEWIS LILLIE, Esq.—Dear Sir—Our safe has just been got out of the ruins of the Asylum, after having been in the burning remains over three days, unprotected by water. The most of our books were injured before the fire, but the money and letters left in the drawers are in good legible condition, and the book case is not charred in the least. The safe will do for further use by being repaired. We shall send it to you by Railroad to-day. Yours truly, W. H. ROCKWELL. POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 18, 1862. LEWIS LILLIE, Esq., Troy, N. Y.—We have had in use in our office for several years past, two Safes, one made by [illegible], of New York, and one made by yourself. Within the past four or five weeks both Safes have been subjected to a severe test by Burglars trying to blow them open with powder. They succeeded in robbing the [illegible] safe of what little it contained, but did not succeed in opening yours, in which were nearly all our valuables. Yours, truly, DOUGHTY, WILKINSON & CO. A full assortment of Lillie's Patent Burglar and Fire Proof Safes for sale by A. L. WINNE, 55 Dearborn street, Chicago.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT NEW YORK RATES. THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER, CANADA CURRENCY, AND OLD TREASURY NOTES. Legal Tender Notes Bought and Sold. LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED At an advance on other markets. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 36 Clark Street, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, 128 & 130 Lake street, Chicago. Capital paid in and invested in first-class City Mortgages, $100,000.00. H. H. MAGIE, President. L. C. P. FREER, Treasurer. THOS. CHURCH, V. Pres't. [illegible] HOLDEN, Secretary. PETER PAGE, Gen'l Agent. Dr. J. W. FREER and Dr. E. INGALLS, Ex. Physicians. THE CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. Has obtained in its Charter and mode of doing business, all of the valuable features of the best and most successful American and English Life Companies. [illegible]

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 LAKE STREET. 48. New Year's Presents. ELEGANT FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, SEVRES TEA SETS, DECORATED DINNER SETS, Vases and Fancy Goods.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clipper-built Iron steamships. City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Aetna. [illegible]

J. H. BRUCE & CO. JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE, 166 LAKE STREET, Have a large assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER PLATED WARE, AND JEWELRY, which they will sell at wholesale at LOWER RATES than any other house in the Northwest.

CHARLES L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET, Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene LAMPS, AND Carbon, Coal and Kerosene OILS. No goods retailed.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, AND HOSE. 131 LAKE STREET.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

THE MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message, printed herewith, is a very lengthy but very interesting state paper—one that should receive the attention of every citizen of Illinois. Delivered at a time when the State is putting forth its most patriotic efforts for the great national cause, it deals of course with a variety of topics, but all of them are of immediate and some of them of absorbing interest. The Governor, as might be expected, devotes great space to the war; but, considering the share that Illinois has in the conflict, he says not a line too much; and, barring certain exaggerations of statement, he says everything well. The Governor's policy is all avowed. He has nothing to conceal, nothing to apologize for. He is frank, outspoken, always clear and at times eloquent. We need not say that he is eminently patriotic in his recommendations. His distinguished services as Governor during the past two trying and stormy years, are an earnest that he has no favors to ask of the enemy, nor any to grant. He is for the war, cost what may, until the enemy is conquered, and the Union restored. As the shortest and cheapest way—cheapest in life as well as money—to effect the great object for which the nation struggles, he proposes the prompt and unsparing enforcement of the President's Emancipation Proclamation; and in doing so argues out most eloquently and conclusively the rightfulness and necessity of that measure, treating it as all fair men must, as a military necessity, that no President doing his whole duty could have avoided.

The exhibition of the progress of the State in all that constitutes material prosperity is unexpectedly gratifying, and in his many references thereto the Governor is as usual clear and emphatic. The length of the document, occupying as it does a large share of our space, forbids the more lengthy comment in which we are tempted to indulge. We commend the whole to our readers as one of the ablest, most important and interesting of the State papers to which the history of our State has given birth. That it will excite furious rage and unmeasured denunciations on the part of his political opponents, may be expected. To such compliments the Governor is accustomed.

LITTLE FEAR OF THAT.

The friends of the country, hence the enemies of the rebels and the rebellion, annoy us with an expression of their fears that the Illinois Legislature, now about organizing, containing, as everybody knows, a considerable majority of our political opponents, will attempt some lawless and violent revolutionary movement, having for its double object the destruction of the power and influence of the Federal Government in the State, and the nullification, if not the complete overthrow, of the authority of the State Administration. We have a dozen letters from as many gentlemen, who are doubtless sincere in what they say, each one of which assures us that the writer has full possession of the plan that will be adopted to put these treasonable schemes into execution; but as each one differs materially from the others, those who have favored us with their views and apprehensions will not think that we mean to impeach their credibility, if we assume that they are all equally mistaken. We do not now doubt, and have not for a long time doubted, that there are certain "copperheads," a few of whom are in the assembling Legislature, whose venom is so rancorous, whose scruples are so few, and whose sense is so little, that they will do anything or dare everything which promises them an opportunity to wreak their vengeance on the policy that they hate and on those by whom that policy is to be carried out. We can, if necessary, name perhaps a dozen in the House and Senate, who, we think, [illegible] be implicitly relied upon for the prompt seconding of any plan for opening a fire-in-the-rear, even to the extent of armed insurrection, that any man of brains or no brains might suggest. But we have too high a respect for the American name, to believe that any considerable number who claim it in our State, can be driven or coaxed into any plot for doing what our informants fear. Putting their patriotism in the front as the first restraining cause, we are not insensible that they are only men, and like other men, should their patriotism fail, would be restrained by the certainty that their enterprise would bring quick and overwhelming destruction upon their own heads. For, whatever venom may have been engendered in the hearts of politicians, when the people, who do not share the bitter animosities that partisan leaders feel, are called upon to abandon the safeguards of law, to hazard the possession and enjoyment of their property, to jeopardize the profitableness of their industry, and to plunge the North into civil war in which the horrible butcheries that have been enacted in Missouri will be re-enacted in every county of the Free States, all for the sake of re-establishing slavery as the dominant power of the Republic, they will start back aghast from the unholy proposition, and not only rebuke, but condignly punish those who give it their support. Political action limited by the law is only the expression of opinion, by which, though many are offended, few are grievously hurt; but civil war which reaches down into every stratum of social life, dislocates the very frame work of society, envelopes all citizens in its dangers, destroys the value of possessions, the relations of industry to its rewards, and the personal safety of every individual, is a fact that all men can understand and that all, in whom hate and malevolence have not unsettled reason, will deprecate. The politicians will not be able to goad our people into it.

And politicians, too, will be shy of taking upon themselves the risks which armed treason, though it may be justified by State action, implies. The Central Government is strong. Confidence in the integrity and ability of the President is unabated. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. As such, he has the disposal of full a million of men, hardly one of whom has not learned to hate with intense fervor the barbarous institution that has brought war upon the country—hardly one of whom would not gladly embrace any opportunity to square accounts with the traitors left at home. The knowledge that an outbreak in the North would bring upon those engaged therein an avalanche of troops, to whom a "copperhead" is only another name for a rebel, and that any temporary triumph in one of our cities would be followed by retribution both swift and terrible, will cause many a malignant who has treason and murder in his heart, to be content with impotent gnashing of the teeth and muttered curses that he dare not embody in deeds.

From State action, as such, there is not much to fear. Resolutions impede no armies, take no cities, conclude no treaties. They may be denunciatory and false, but they shed no blood. They may be malignant and treasonable, but they will not induce an Union soldier to lay down his arms. They can call no troops from the field; they cannot release a single man from his obligation to serve; they cannot lessen nor increase the [illegible] supplies; they cannot abate a copper of the Federal tax. Hence, while we should be glad to see, especially in our own State, the unanimity that ought to characterize a great people engaged in a struggle for nationality and for liberty, we have little to fear from what the dissenters and malignants can do. We know that it is the intention of the Administration to support and enforce the laws, that a vast majority of the people will second its endeavors in that direction, and that, if any who have more love for human Slavery than for the American Republic, desire to try titles with it and its loyal supporters, for the possession and enjoyment of power, they may as well begin now as at any other time. We presume that the Government is ready.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Words of cheer and hope come from every direction in response to the freedom-giving Proclamation of the "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." All the loyal Democrats of our city endorse and commend it. Those of the *Times* stamp, of course, grit their teeth and howl. This is natural. They love Jeff. Davis' Government, and the slavery that upholds and feeds it, better than they do the Union, and, of course, any measure that looks to its sure overthrow makes them feel sad and disconsolate. If slavery cannot be saved, and made perpetual and general—by new guarantees—then they are in favor of destroying the Union, and looking to "reconstruction," with such architects as Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Wash. Hunt, John Van Buren, and the like, to do the work. They will seek to array the State against the General Government, through the Copperhead Legislature which will meet to-day, and, if possible, get up a civil war. They are the same men who have threatened a "fire in the rear" from the start. We mistake the temper of the people, if the whole crowd do not come to grief.

AS BAD AS THEY DARE BE.

The animus displayed by the Copperheads need not be the reason for surprise among any who are aware of the ill-concealed hostility to the Government and the Union cause with which they set out when the war began. The course of the secesh organ here is just what might have been expected from the threat of the man who controls it, that, when the Federal troops should start South to put down the rebellion, he, among others, would open a fire upon their rear. The cause and consequence are apparent. And it is apparent, too, that the treasonable intent which has such manifestations now, will proceed to more violent and outrageous demonstrations just as soon as they may be safely made. Nothing but fear is the restraining power to-day.

Lt. Col. Davis and the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

We have from private sources, some particulars of the fight at Dumfries, Va., with a rebel cavalry force 2,000 strong, and five 12-pounders, under the command of Gens. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee. The Union forces at Dumfries was under the command of Col. Canby of Ohio, who is reported to have done his duty well, and most of the fighting was made by the 12th Illinois cavalry, under the command of Lt. Col. Davis. The attack was made by the rebels with their guns, and kept up for about two hours, they firing with great rapidity, being replied to by the two guns on our side, with no decisive result. The rebels then changed their position, and the ground being almost impracticable for horse, both sides dismounted and skirmished all the afternoon. The rebels, we are told, "charged twice down a declivity with uncouth yells," but it would have done your heart good to see the boys jump up and cheer and rush forward to meet them. They seemed to fire three times to the rebels' once, and the carbines rang so spitefully, they looked in their yellow jackets like a nest of wasps stirred up. They hardly made a decent stand against us, but fled precipitately to some old barracks and woods, where their reserves were, and we could not follow them. We held the road, and after nightfall they built big fires and skedaddled.

Capt. Hayden was struck by a shell that passed between him and Col. Davis, inflicting an injury that will disable him for a little while. No one else was hurt, but one shell, passing where Col. Davis' head might have been, who was in the advance, struck between the files of company C, and went through the whole company without doing further damage than disabling one horse. A few jackets and carbines were struck by Minie balls, and some horses killed, but the regiment is minus thirty-two men who were on two different outposts, and attacked both in front and rear by an enemy who knows every wood-path. Only three of these outposts had returned, some being doubtless killed or wounded, and the rest prisoners.

The officers and men of the 12th were in fine spirits, and would thank Stuart to keep on making his raids, as without their battery the rebel cavalry found themselves no match for our men.

AN AFFRAY BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MINISTERS AT RIO JANEIRO.—A few days prior to the sailing of the brig Tallulah from Rio de Janeiro, the English and American Ministers had a private dispute at a card party. It is said that some hard words passed between them, and the English Minister hinted that he would challenge his American associate. The American Minister immediately turned the tables by sending a challenge himself. The Englishman, as soon as he received the challenge, went on board of the British storeship for protection, and remained on board up to the time of the sailing of the Tallulah.

"BLUNT."—At the interview with Generals Hindman and Marmaduke, after the battle of Prairie Grove, Blunt was ready and brusque. Hindman asked for an armistice of thirty hours, which Blunt peremptorily refused, adding that he "would fight the whole rebel army with his Kansas regiments, in ten minutes, if he wanted." General Hindman remarked that, if his army was whipped, he (Hindman) was not, to which came the blunt reply, "Well," pull off your linen, then, and you will see a Major-General whipped in less than five minutes."

☞ A bold attempt has already been made by Governor Seymour to thrust out the present Police Commissioners, and put the minions of Fernando Wood in their places. Charges have been trumped up to the effect that the Police Commissioners have allowed members of the police to aid as Provost Marshals and Provost Marshal Guards, under the authority of the United States War Department. For this "enormous offense" let us see if the new Governor of New York will dare remove these men from their position.

REBEL AND FEDERAL LOSSES DURING THE YEAR.—The reported losses of the various battles fought last year show an aggregate rebel loss of 96,409 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the Federal loss was 106,819. Estimates of losses in battles of which there are no reports of casualties increase these figures to 108,707 for the rebel loss, and to 132,819 for the Federal loss.

CONNECTICUT.—The Republican State Convention of Connecticut will meet in New Haven on the 21st of January, to nominate State officers. "All those who honestly desire to stand by the government in its hour of peril, and aid in the restoration of its authority," are invited to co-operate with the Republicans in the business of the convention.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New Hampshire Republican State Convention met at Concord on the 1st inst. There was a very large attendance, every part of the State being represented. On the 1st ballot, Hon. Joseph A. Gilmore was nominated for Governor on a vote of 386 to 198 for all others. D. H. Buffum was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, next to the Chicago *Times* the most intense tory sheet in the West, publishes a column of extracts from Southern Secesh papers to prove that there is a great rush of the Southern people to buy Confederate government stocks. Is the *Enquirer* trying to induce its friends to invest?

WHAT EMANCIPATION WILL DO.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* asserts that letters from John Bright and other politicians have been sent to the President, declaring that a proclamation of emancipation will at once array Great Britain with the Union.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.—The Washington *Republican* states that the Banks expedition was a programme executed by the government upon the full knowledge and entirely in accordance with the views of General Butler, who is perfectly satisfied with the new field of operations to which he has been assigned.

☞ The *Evening Post* says that a Massachusetts provost guard have arrested 300 deserters from regiments of that State in New York City.

DAMAGE TO FREDERICKSBURG.—The Richmond papers estimate the damage to Fredericksburg, by the late bombardment, at $750,000.

☞ The Buell Court Martial re-convened at Louisville yesterday.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Proclamation—Last Legislation to Secure and Complete the Great Work—English Invectives against It—Stuart's Last Raid—The Austrian Invention of Paper from Corn Husks.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863.

The Proclamation is received with unmixed satisfaction by loyal men at the Capital. The exception of the whole of Tennessee, and the districts in and around New Orleans and Norfolk, from the operations of this edict, abates nothing from the general joy over the grandest event since the crucifixion. A people have been born in a day. Less than this was the benignant act of the Czar Alexander, for the millions, whom he has raised to behold the sunlight of freedom, required not to be raised from such a pit. His serfs were already human beings when he took them by the hand. Ours were articles mentioned in bills of sale in South Carolina as "the above described premises."

Does the proclamation make the slaves in the rebellious States legally free? That it will make them actually so before the war ceases, there can be no doubt. Mr. Yeaman of Kentucky, an intensely pro-slavery man, elected to fill Jackson's vacancy, declared in a speech in the House two weeks ago that the proclamation *would* make the slaves legally free, and that no power on earth would lawfully reduce them again to servitude. But this is not so universally admitted as to make it safe to leave the door open for the avarice and exigency which may possibly in the future seek to replace the chains which have been shattered. Legislation, of the most effective sort, will be had before the close of the session to secure that which has been gained, and to restrain any party, which might be inclined to lay the foundation for other rebellions by restoring slavery, from exercising their craft. Emancipation will be an accomplished fact before Fernando Wood or Clement Vallandigham run for the Presidency.

ENGLISH TRAITS.

The ill-natured and ill-mannered tone of the English press on the subject of the proclamation, is in keeping with the conduct of the same journals on Russian Emancipation, when Alexander II projected that infinitely precious scheme for the liberation of the millions in his Empire. The sneers with which British journalism greeted this great act, comparable only to the heroism which America is painfully enacting for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, are fitly characterized in the *Atlantic Monthly*, (for November I believe) in a timely article on the Russian Jubilee. It is not the least blessing of this war that it has taught Americans to estimate rightly the character of the governing classes of England, and to take at their true value the opinions which Englishmen translate for us from other parts of the world. The London journals and the English quarterlies occupy a commanding position as interpreters of America to Europe, and of Europe to America. The solemn clownishness, with which they introduced Russian Emancipation to us, is repeated in ushering American Emancipation upon the continent. It will become us hereafter to take the cockney versions of European politics with many grains of allowance for the frailty of our interpreters. It will also be worth while to consider whether the criticisms of people who can see the blessings of emancipation only when emancipation is remote—who can scold with equal volubility at slavery and at freedom—are of sufficient importance to ruffle one's temper. If those who contribute Anglican editorials to the London *Times* believe, like the fly on the ox's horn, that they are burdensome, it is no reason why we should think so.

STUART'S LATE RAID.

Stuart's late raid along our lines has been the most unprofitable one of his career. Repulsed at every point which he assailed, and returning without booty or glory, it is not unlikely he may find on his arrival at Lee's headquarters that there was better employment for him in guarding his own rear than in threatening ours. Yet, while he has accomplished nothing worth his time, it must be admitted that his performance was a bold one. He came within nine miles of Alexandria, (some say six,) and passed between Annandale and Burke's Station, going north. An "intelligent captain," who has made a reconnoissance over the ground, tells me that Stuart might have dashed into Alexandria in the night and burned ten million dollars' worth of stores, and escaped with impunity, if he only had known it. He has taught us a lesson, however. He cannot come so near doing that mischief again.

PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS.

The Department of Agriculture has received from Vienna, Austria, twenty or thirty samples of writing, printing and [illegible] paper, made from corn husks [illegible] Director of the Imperial [illegible] Printing Establishment." These samples have already received some attention from the press and paper manufacturers of the country, but not nearly as much as they deserve. The samples of printing paper are firmer, harder, and in every respect superior to the rag paper commonly produced in American mills. Of this I am assured by John D. Defrees, esq., the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, whose long familiarity with the business gives him a right to speak with positiveness on the subject. The inventor of the process sent an application for a patent in this country along with his specimens, but as it was informal in some respects, it was necessary to send his papers back for amendment. The process of converting the husk into pulp is so simple that any person can learn it in a few minutes, (so says the inventor,) and it requires no machinery more complicated than an ordinary steam boiler.

The idea of making paper from maize husks dates back to the year 1772, at which time there were two such manufactories in Italy. In 1856, one Moritz Diamant, a Bohemian, (fit name,) undertook to supply the world with paper from corn husks, and instituted a series of experiments on a large scale for making a better article than the old Italian product. Diamant met the fate of many other of the world's benefactors. He succeeded in making the paper, but another came after him and reaped the advantages. His experiment failed solely by reason of the cost of the raw material, which had to be transported in wagons from the interior of Hungary. The project was abandoned. It has now been revived on a still larger scale, and with more satisfactory results.

But these experiments for manufacturing paper have led to other wonderful discoveries. It has been found that the fibre of the corn husk can be spun and woven into cloth, while the *waste* is the most advantageous for conversion into paper. More than this—Dr. Von Welsbach affirms that the corn husk contains a nutritive substance, which he calls "flour-dough," of great value as food for cattle and horses. This flour-dough is separated from the fibre by his process without additional expense, and is eaten by beasts with as much relish as the corn ear itself. The inventor is enthusiastic in his praises of the maize plant, as well he may be, if it will produce what he alleges. "It contains," he says, "not one particle which cannot be used. It can be made useful from the ear corn up to the head of the stalk. The ear gives food to man; the husk extract is a nutriment for beast; the fibres are woven into cloth, and the shorter fibres and gluten stuff are converted into beautiful paper. After the fibre has served for cloth, it is brought back as rags and manufactured into paper. What other plant can boast of such general utility as this?" If these statements be only half true, if these expectations be only half realized, the discoveries of Von Welsbach will be of inestimable value to the agricultural States of the West and South; and he will be well off who can conscientiously say that he is "worth shucks."

H. W.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

The Senatorship—Senators Mack and Pickett—The Democrats and the War—About Dick Merrick—What the Egyptians claim—Your City Charter.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4, 1863.

The Democrats are canvassing for the U. S. Senatorship with a zeal probably never before witnessed in this city. The leading men in whom any lingering of Union feeling remains appear to be for Richardson, such as Buckmaster, Casey, Singleton, etc. Hacker of Union, is here working for Goudy. The leading candidates are, as I have heretofore stated: Richardson, Goudy, O'Melveney, Ficklin and Edwards. Since, two more have been spoken of, viz: Judge Higbee, late State Senator, and Dick Merrick, of your city. The former is a sort of compromise candidate. The latter is making high bids for the Egyptian vote. To-morrow night a meeting is to be gotten up for Dick's special benefit, whereat the Richardson men are highly in disquiet. If Maryland Dick makes a speech, the other Dick must also speak, and Maryland having a good deal better "gift of the gab," will be sure to come off best. So the Richardson men contrived to spoil the project of meeting last night, and will to-night, if they can.

The Democrats, in the streets, threaten a great deal. They assert that Mack and Pickett, in the Senate, shall not take their seats. One is in the army and the other has been. If they attempt this sort of thing, the Republicans should retaliate by leaving the Senate without a quorum. But they have no grounds whatever in these cases. Mack is a soldier, for which case our constitution makes a special exception, while Pickett has no United States office as created by law. He is agent for the Government to take care of certain property at Rock Island. The office is not created by law.

There appears, however, to be a disposition on the part of the Democrats to take advantage of every little technicality they possibly can, in order to gain their ends. They are as bold and unscrupulous as ever. Politicians by nature and habit, they make it the study of their lives.

Another matter which the rabid Democrats threaten is in relation to the war. They assert that they will not support it in any manner or shape, on account of the Emancipation Proclamation and the admission of West Virginia. These are mere pretexts, however. The men that control the party are and have been opposed to the war, and are very glad to have a plausible reason with which to go before the people for their opposition. It will at once be seen that a threat of this kind will, if carried out, be practical revolution. It will bring up the question of States rights and of actual secession in this State squarely before the people, who will be compelled to meet it as it has been met in Missouri and Kentucky, and the general Government, if necessary, have to come to the aid of the State. You will be surprised when I tell you that some of the most rabid of the Democrats in favor of this course are from your city. They belong to the celebrated Invincible Club. I believe they look upon Dick Merrick as their leader, and expect him to break ground upon it to-morrow night. They also look for the message of Gov. Seymour of New York, and intend to make it the touchstone of their faith and action. The Legislatures of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and New York are all expected to take the same course. By their action it is believed that the Administration will be compelled to stop the war or withdraw the proclamation. This is the programme of the radicals, and it will be seen that it is not only a bold but a revolutionary one. If they have their way, then, in the legislatures of these States, the consequences to the country must be fearful. The soil of Illinois will be drenched with blood, and the State divided as much as the United States are at the present time. We are in revolutionary times, and for my part I should not be surprised at anything that may be done here.

The Egyptians are bound to have all the offices, if they can. The officers designated by the Senatorial caucus, and which I sent by telegraph, are all Egyptians but one. In the House I expect it will be the same way, if not worse. They demand the Senatorship and all the offices. They say they elected the Legislature and should have the offices.

Some of the Democrats of your city are here to fix up the charter. They say Coventry has gone over to the Democrats on the promise that he will be retained in office as Police Commissioner; but as the Democrats count on the offices, some of the hungry Invincibles kick at this. They want every man tainted with Republicanism kicked out.

I saw a fine specimen of imphee sugar and sorghum molasses at the rooms of the Agricultural Society. They were manufactured by J. H. Smith, Esq., of Quincy. Mr. Smith says he can manufacture it at the rate of five cents per pound.

ZETA.

FROM VICKSBURG.

An Expedition up the Yazoo—Our Boats Fired Upon—The Residence of a Rebel Colonel Destroyed—Arrival of Admiral Porter and Gen. Sherman—Landing of the Troops—A Brisk Skirmish—The First Day's Work.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WITH ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET, TWELVE MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, Dec. 26, 1862.

An expedition to clear out the Yazoo to such points as might be used for the landing of troops during the first fifteen miles from the mouth of the river, was sent up on the 23d, under command of Capt. Gwin of the Benton. It consisted of nine vessels, of which three were large gunboats, two smaller ones, two rams and two steam tugs. Upon the arrival of the foremost of the boats at the mouth of Cypress Bayou, eleven miles up, they were fired upon from several points, viz., the banks of the stream above-named and the right bank of the Yazoo, by parties who were subsequently ascertained chiefly to belong to a camp of seventy men, stationed about a mile from the Yazoo, up the Cypress Bayou. There were also a few men upon the right bank who fired into the small boats searching for torpedoes, of whom no definite information could be obtained.

At this point was the only "cleared" spot thereabouts, and this consisted of a plantation comprising about twenty houses and a mill, the property of Col. W. H. Johnson of the rebel army, who was known to be stationed near Vicksburg, not more than five miles distant, overland. The place was named "Belle Isle," was well cultivated, and had had fifty-six field slaves upon it, half of whom were females. For a long time, most of the hands had been at Vicksburg, digging in the intrenchments there. The part of the family resident at Belle Isle left upon the arrival of the first of our boats. But three infirm negroes were found there when we landed.

By the firing upon our boats one man had been killed and about a dozen wounded. The Lexington and DeKalb were therefore ordered to destroy the buildings and property upon the place. The Lexington having scoured all the vicinity for several hours, boats were landed from her and from the DeKalb, and everything of value, except one house left as shelter for the negroes, was fired and entirely consumed. This work was completed during the first day and night of their stay there, and the Lexington, which had been ordered to guard this point, remained there the next day. Meantime a scout was sent down to the mouth of the Yazoo with the wounded, and [illegible] was kept moving up and down while the remainder of the expedition stopped about two miles above Belle Isle, and occasionally shelled the banks, and were now and then fired upon, without serious results.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, a body of rebel troops were ascertained to have arrived at a point a short distance in the rear of Col. Johnson's plantation. The woods where they were supposed to be, were promptly shelled.

A former master's mate was discovered to have deserted the night before, (Dec. 23d,) from the Champion, at the mouth of the Yazoo.

On the 24th, at a point about two miles below Haines' Bluff, and where large numbers of torpedoes were discovered, the fire of some 2,000 infantry, sheltered by rifle pits, was kept up almost continually, though by great care our men were kept out of sight, and but very few were injured.

Although rebels were seen skulking about near Col. Johnson's place, they made no hostile demonstration, and an occasional shell sent to them kept them at a respectful distance.

The banks along this river do not average from twenty to thirty feet in hight, and the river is very narrow—about 150 to 170 yards in width, on an average, and at some of the landings which had to be guarded, scarcely that. Where the first firing was made, and where the Lexington was stationed, it was certainly not more than 150 yards. In view of this fact, the loss of life was very small in the fleet. The Lexington was not fired upon at all.

On Christmas, Admiral Porter and General Sherman arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo, and to-day part of his boats and a large number of transports came up the river. But a few days will be spent in landing them. This accomplished, and most of the heavy vessels of the fleet having been sent to Vicksburg, the attack upon that city by the land and naval forces simultaneously will be made, unless there is to be a delay for Grant.

The movement of Sherman will probably be directed to Pemberton's rear, and will cut him off from any junction with Smith at Vicksburg, and Grant coming upon him at the same time will compel him to skedaddle towards Mobile.

Though the rebels are very loud in their boasting of the perfect feasibility of defending Vicksburg, and though Pemberton should for a few days divert Sherman from his expedition against that city, we are still confident that it will fall into the rightful possession within three or four weeks.

The force of Gen. Sherman intended for the land movement against Vicksburg having most of it arrived on Friday morning (Dec. 26th,) at an early hour in the afternoon, detachments, consisting of Gen. Sherman's brigade, was sent out towards Vicksburg to reconnoitre, and succeeded in feeling the enemy sufficiently to learn that their passage to that city could be disputed by artillery as well as infantry throughout the way. They also succeeded, with the aid of the gunboats, in driving them back some distance, and after obtaining all the information they wanted, and leaving a good line of pickets, returned to the vicinity of the transports. The Lexington and Tyler, after materially assisting the reconnoissance by shelling the enemy (with as great precision as their ability to see them would permit) in obedience to the directions given them from time to time by messengers from the scene of the skirmish, retained the position to which they had been assigned for this purpose. They were lying about, north of Vicksburg, some six miles distant, and about two miles above Cypress Bayou.

After the return of the reconnoitering party, a large body of troops were thrown forward to support the pickets which had been posted, and encamped for the night some two miles on the road to Vicksburg. So much for the first day's work.

The patroling boats reported the next morning that the infernal machines were still abundant for a mile and a half below the battery at Haines' Bluff, and Capt. Wm. Gwin was ordered up with several iron-clads and rams, to drive off the force which was scattered along the banks from the batteries to the point where the Cairo was blown up, and also to remove all the torpedoes that could be discovered. The boats being engaged in this work, and having driven off the riflemen for a considerable distance, rounded a bend from which they could clearly examine a battery below Haines' Bluff, obtained observation which gave them indications of the location of a large rebel camp. Admiral porter joined them, and after a brief lookout, fell back to the rear of the little fleet. Here he found Gen. Hovey, prepared to co-operate with him. Gen. Hovey immediately landed his troops, and while he was advancing to the rear of the batteries above, the gunboats continued the work of clearing their own way towards the front.

British Steamer Ashore.

[From the Boston Journal.]

A dispatch received at the Merchants' Exchange Room, states that the British steamer Caledonia, Capt. Weston, from Glasgow via Portland for New York, is ashore about half way between Peaked Hill Bars and Race Point, Cape Cod, having run on during the thick weather Wednesday night. She lies about six hundred feet from the beach, and is heeled off shore. As soon as she was discovered yesterday morning, life boats put off from the shore to save the crew. There is a very heavy sea outside.

☞ Mrs. Edwin Forrest has again won her suit before the New York Court of Appeals. And we suppose this ends the matter. Mrs. F. is divorced from her husband, not only from bed and board, but from the bond of matrimony.

☞ The Washington papers announce that the deficiency in the sum necessary to provide the Christmas dinner for the soldiers has been contributed, and all outstanding claims have been liquidated.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* says "it is understood that Secretary Seward prevented Gen Fremont being assigned to an important command, of which the friends of the Pathfinder were confident a short time since."

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois,

To the General Assembly—January 5, 1863.

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

INTRODUCTION.

The duty of addressing the assembled Legislature of the State again devolves upon me amid events painful to every patriot. A most causeless, yet most gigantic, civil war still continues to ravage the land. To-day many a desolate hearth-stone mutely appeals to Heaven for protection to the widow bereaved, the child made fatherless, the brother or sister stricken with the sorrow that no earthly hand can soothe. To-day the enemies of our country, of its unity, its nationality, and its glorious old flag, proudly defy the constituted authorities, and with fire and sword, with all the dread enginery of war, are madly striving to tear down that magnificent temple of constitutional liberty which the hands of our patriot fathers so carefully raised, and the stones of which are cemented with their blood.

Amid such shocking scenes, amid calamities which, a few short years since, it had not entered into human imagination to conceive, it is with a deep sense of the responsibility of my position, that I proceed to the task before me. Under ordinary circumstances, it well becomes us to be modest of our own merits and abilities. But when compelled to witness the agonies of our country, writhing in the very throes of dissolution, individuals become dwarfed in stature and the soul of the proudest and bravest pauses awe-struck at the march of events.

Under such extraordinary circumstances, then, as those which now surround us, does it doubly become us to look less to our own proud hearts for strength, and more to the sustaining power of that God, who ever disposes of all that man proposes.

PROGRESS OF STATE.

Still, amid all the frightful calamities attendant upon war, and doubly so upon one waged by two sections of a common country, there are some sources of consolation, not altogether dried up. Our State has nobly stood by the Constitution and the Union. She has not faltered for a moment in her devotion. She has sent her sons in thousands to defend the flag and avenge the insults heaped upon it by the traitor hordes who have dared to trail it in the dust. On every battlefield she has poured out her blood, a willing sacrifice. And she still stands ready to do or die in the glorious cause. She has also sent out the angel of mercy, side by side with him who carries the flaming sword of war. On the gory battlefield, amid the dying and the dead, in the hospital, among the sick and wounded soldiers of our State, may be seen her sons and daughters ministering consolation, and shedding the presence of a benign charity, which knows no fear; which dreads not the pestilence that walketh by night or the bullet of the foe by day.

In all these things Illinois has made herself the admiration, and excited the generous envy of her sister States, who have remained true to the Union. And in them we find consolation amid so much national affliction.

AGRICULTURE.

In the three departments of industrial progress—agriculture, manufactures and commerce—there has been a most remarkable development, and this notwithstanding the war has diverted so large a proportion of the most effective and most skilled labor of the country from its ordinary fields of usefulness.

Early in the history of our national disturbances, it became a matter of serious solicitude to the patriot, to know whether the agricultural resources of the loyal States could meet the draft which must, of necessity, be made upon them by the organization and long-continued maintenance of a large army.

Intelligent agriculturists, representing that system of labor, which under all circumstances and in every condition, has proven itself thoroughly loyal to good government, at once comprehended the full measure of their responsibility and the vital importance of their trust. So far as this State is concerned, the results are of the most gratifying character. New life, industry and intelligence have pervaded every branch of agricultural production. Inventive skill, by its many improvements in machinery for farm culture, has almost entirely compensated for the withdrawal of one-third of the manual labor hitherto employed. The production of the old staples, corn, wheat, beef and pork, has not been sensibly diminished; while cotton, tobacco and molasses have assumed an importance among our annual crops heretofore unknown. Of the last named, an abundance has been produced the past year to supply the demand for home consumption, and, from experiments already made, I have reason to hope that our dependence on other portions of the world for sugar, will, in a few years, entirely cease. In anticipation of a diminished supply of other fibres for manufacture, the growing of wool, to which our broad prairies are so admirably adapted, has received a strong impetus. Many thousands of sheep have been added to our flocks, by purchases abroad, and it is confidently believed our next annual clip will fall little, if any, below that of either of the older States.

It is stated, on good authority, and believed to be true, that Illinois, for the past two years, has sent away food enough to supply 10,000,000 of people, and that the surplus now on hand is equal to the amount sent off in any one shipping season. This immense production, with the evidence it affords of the extent of our resources, even in their present condition of limited development, is largely referable to the influence exerted and intelligence diffused through the medium of our State and county agricultural and horticultural organizations. The great mass of our people are and must remain, from choice or necessity, tillers of the soil. Upon the prosperity of the producing classes must depend, in either peace or war, the well being of every other material interest of the country. They mainly fill, from their own numbers, the ranks of our armies and then maintain them in the field.

Congress, at the last session, extended to this great interest a national recognition, by the creation of a new department, especially designed to promote and foster it. It is necessary too add that all legislation, State or national, which has for its object to afford aid and encouragement to the producing classes and dignify labor, is, in a government constituted like ours, eminently wise and proper. For further information on this subject, I will refer you to the report of the agricultural society, now awaiting your order for publication. If the reports of this society could be published annually, the information to our farmers would be worth far more than the cost to the State.

PROSPERITY OF CITIES IN THE STATE.

Another of the most striking evidences of our prosperity, is the great increase in population and business of our principal cities and towns. Thus, during the past two years, our metropolitan capital has added nearly 27,000 to her population, rising from 109,000 to over 136,000. Nearly all the other cities in the State have also largely increased in population.

WEALTH.

The total value of the real and personal property of the State cannot fall short of $1,000,000,000. The census of 1860 places it at $871,860,282. This exceeds that of States much older than ours. Thus, Missouri is set down in the last census returns at only $500,000,000, and Kentucky at about $660,000,000. An examination of the census of 1860, just published, shows with what rapid strides Illinois is outstripping all the other States in agricultural products. Ten years ago behind many of them, she is now contesting the palm for the first in almost every one of the staples. She now produces twice as much corn as any other State—almost twice as much wheat; in neat cattle, the first; in hogs, but little behind Ohio; and in the value of live stock of all kinds, she is already the second State in the Union. And here it is proper to add, that the valuation of property by our county assessors is by no means a proper criterion, as it is well known to be, in many cases, very variable, and in all absurdly low. The question arises whether it would not be better, for the interest of the State abroad, to have the assessments higher and the taxes lower. And also, whether some measures may not be devised for the equalization of assessments throughout the State.

POPULATION.

In population the State has also increased in a very rapid ratio, rising from the seventh State in the Union, in 1850, to the fourth in 1860, leaving behind in the race many of her older sisters. Thus, in 1820, Illinois had a population of but 55,162, and Missouri 66,517, and in 1860 the population of Illinois rose to 1,711,951, while that of Missouri only reached 1,182,612. By examining the last census returns, we shall see that no State has made such rapid strides in population and wealth as our own. In ten years, at our present rate of increase, we will be the third State in the Union. In twenty years we will be the second, if not indeed the first in population, and the third in wealth. Such progress, unprecedented in the growth of states or empires, opens up a future to the vision of the political economist, pregnant with new ideas as regards the progress of American civilization. In less than half a century, Illinois has sprung out of the wilderness into a full grown civilization, teeming with all the blessings of a most happy and prosperous condition of society, as Minerva is represented in heathen mythology, full robed in wisdom and beauty, leaping from the brow of Jove.

RAILROADS.

In railroads Illinois is really the first, though, nominally, the second State in the Union. We have now over 3,000 miles of railroads intersecting the State in all directions, north and south, east and west. Ten years since, we possessed in all but ninety-five miles within the entire limits of the State. The cost of construction of all the railroad property in the State, at that period, was but $1,440,507. In 1860, it was $104,944,561. Probably the history of the world does not present such an instance of progress. Were it not for these roads, the war, which closed up the Mississippi River to our commerce, would have fearfully crippled our resources. By these roads we have been enabled to send forward immense quantities of agricultural products to market. Thus the roads and canal centering in Chicago delivered, in 1861, nearly 60,000,000 bushels of grain, 675,000 hogs, and nearly 60,000 head of cattle. In 1862, I learn that they will have delivered nearly 70,000,000 bushels of grain, 900,000 to 1,000,000 of hogs, and over 170,000 head of beef cattle.

If the commerce of other railroad centers could be obtained, it would doubtless exhibit an amount of business done by all the railroads in the State, which would very far exceed the travel and traffic of the Mississippi river in its palmiest days. So that we have, to some extent, been compensated for the loss of that river by those artificial and rival means of communication, which are no doubt destined, in the progress of civilization, to supersede, to a great degree, the merely natural channels of commerce. Many of our citizens, and a portion of the press of the State, have complained of the monopoly of the commerce of our State, which the railroads have possessed since the closing of the river. But I do not see how it could have been avoided. The same monopoly would have existed [illegible] on the other hand, and [illegible] if the river [illegible] been interrupted. The only way to prevent all such monopolies of the means of transit, or at least to mitigate their evils, is by the encouragement of new enterprises, so that by competition we may be able to successfully oppose combinations and monopolies of all kinds. But in the end, all these matters, if left to the inevitable laws of trade and commerce, of supply and demand, will most certainly regulate themselves.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Notwithstanding, however, that the railroads have, to some extent, served as a substitute for river communication, still the loss to the great Northwest, in this respect, is incalculable. Ten millions of our people are deeply interested in the navigation of the Mississippi. The price of every article of Western produce has been reduced in consequence of its obstruction. Our flour, wheat, corn, cattle and hogs are taxed with such rates for overland transportation as materially to reduce the prices at home. Once remove the monopoly enjoyed by the railroads, by bringing the Mississippi into competition with them, and every article of Western produce would probably command twice the price it now brings.

From the commencement of the war, I have strictly kept in view and on all proper occasions earnestly recommended the policy of keeping the great natural thoroughfare of the West unobstructed. I submit, herewith, a copy of the correspondence between the Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with Gen. Scott, upon this subject. In this correspondence the Governors recommended the immediate occupation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by Federal troops, at Cairo, Memphis and every important point, with the paramount idea of keeping that river open to the two hundred millions of dollars of our commerce, as a means of transportation of our munitions of war, enabling our armies to deal destructive blows upon the enemy from various bases, also, as a means of strengthening our own positions and giving aid and protection to the Union sentiment of the slave States bordering upon them, by having present a sufficient force to protect loyal men in the expression of their sentiments, and in their property.

There can be no doubt, that in the multitude of enterprises demanding the attention and efforts of the administration, it has too long delayed this. It is a source of mortification to all Western men, that the Mississippi should have remained so long obstructed, when every man of us at the west, has felt, and still feels, that it can be opened whenever western valor is appealed to and brought to the accomplishment of that object. Indeed, it is not only an immense loss to the whole Northwest, but directly touches the pride of her loyal people.

We have now reason to hope that the administration will boldly and effectually press forward the enterprise. At the same time, from all our Legislative bodies, from the press and the people, should go up a united expression, demanding that, throughout its entire length, the Mississippi shall remain unobstructed to our commerce, our gunboats, our troops, and our munitions of war.

MANUFACTURES.

Notwithstanding that our State has not more than entered upon the first division of the three grand departments of industry, into which civilization naturally divides itself, namely, agriculture, still some considerable advances have been made in manufactures. Many centers, destined in the future to become great emporiums of industry and art, have been established. The crude elements of manufactures and the mechanic arts exist in profusion all through our State. All that is needed is the plastic hand of skilled labor to fashion them into articles of use and luxury. Our coal mines are more extensive and richer than those of any other State, or even nation, in the world. The geological survey of the State discloses the fact that the value of the coal bed underlying the county of Perry alone, at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents per ton, amounts to three billions and two hundred and fifty-nine millions of dollars. Our lead mines are inexhaustible. We also, possess beds of iron ore and other mineral treasures, as yet, but partially developed, and which only await the combined industry, skill and capital of civilized man to make them useful to society. Illinois is, thus, not a merely agricultural State. On the contrary, it possesses more than is common to other States, of those elements which go towards building up agriculture, manufactures and commerce, in such a beautiful and perfect proportion of parts, that one necessarily rests upon and sustains the other, and all combine to present a picture of the only true civilization—that in which employment exists for every individual, according to his ability, and the bent of his genius. In truth, Illinois, more than any other State, presents all the elements of national greatness. Massachusetts is famous for manufactures, New York for commerce, Pennsylvania for coal, Ohio for hogs, Missouri and Indiana for corn, Virginia for wheat. But Illinois is famous for all combined. She rivals New York in her commerce, Pennsylvania in her coal, Ohio in her hogs, Missouri and Indiana in their corn, and Virginia in her wheat crop; and it only rests with ourselves to rival Massachusetts in her manufactures, for we have the elements of them in boundless profusion. As a merely agricultural State we shall always remain in an infantile and undeveloped condition. As a merely manufacturing State, without agriculture, we would possess no basis upon which to sustain life. While without commerce, means of communication, railroads, etc., we could never unite both agriculture and manufactures in the indissoluble bonds of a unity, that at the same time admits of an indefinite variety.

We should encourage manufactures and the mechanic arts by every possible means not absolutely injurious to other interests. In the end such encouragement brings its reward with it. By so doing we create a home market for our agricultural products, vary those products in an almost indefinite degree, and thus create new fields of labor and open up additional channels of trade and commerce. It has often been well said that he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor to the human race. How much more, he who creates a new means of employment for hundreds and thousands of his fellow men?

In 1861, in the city of Chicago, a single point of manufacturing enterprise in the State, $6,537,000 were invested in the buildings and mechanical and manufacturing industry. In these establishments articles to the value of $17,000,000 were produced, while 11,000 persons were provided with employment. These figures will doubtless be increased, rather than diminished, by the returns of the past year. The census of 1860 gives the capital invested in real and personal estate in the manufactures of this state, at $27,700,000; the value of raw material of such manufactures, at $33,000,000; and the value of the annual product, at $56,759,000. The number of establishments is 4,100; the number of persons employed, 24,370. In productions of manufacture, Illinois is already the seventh State in the Union.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

At the close of the last session of the Assembly a bill was passed appropriating one thousand dollars for the benefit of the State Library, with an amendment, abolishing the Geological Survey. I considered it my duty to withhold my approval of this bill, on account of the amendment, and I trust to your wisdom for a reconsideration. The special reasons for my action in this matter will be stated in a separate veto message. And I wish, now, merely to call our attention to the importance of such a thorough scientific and practical survey of the State, as shall exhibit the full extent of our natural resources, our coal lands, our lead and iron mines, our building materials, marbles and limestones, our salt and mineral springs, and to the advantage of making them more generally known, and of calling the attention of enterprising men to the exploration of our wealth. These explorations would show to the world that we have not only broad acres of fertile land, facilities of commerce, and the elements of manufacture, but that we, also, strive to develop our resources to the best advantage, with all the aids of science, and a full knowledge of their extent and value. Our State is, generally, supposed to be merely grain growing, and dependent, for all time to come, upon other States for the manufactured articles which it consumes. This opinion was forcibly brought to my notice some time ago, while traveling in the cars, with the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, through the former State. On meeting a large coal train Gov. Curtin remarked: "There is the wealth of Pennsylvania. In Illinois I suppose, you count your wealth by the bushels of wheat and corn, and you in Ohio by the weight of your pork." "Yes," I replied, "but the day will soon come when we, in Illinois, will, besides our golden harvests of grain, raise as much pork as Ohio, and turn out as much coal as Pennsylvania. While your coal is high up in rugged mountains, scarcely accessible to the iron horse, and remote from the centers of manufacture, ours is easily accessible, close to railways and navigable rivers, in the midst of districts of surpassing fertility."

Illinois, in the year 1860, was the fourth State in the Union, in the number of bushels of coal produced. I predict that our State will before long be the commercial center of the Union, as it is the geographical. From the report of the State Geologist, it will appear that this prediction is more than likely to be fulfilled. He estimates the amount of coal in a single county, which is not favored beyond many others, at over two thousand millions of tons, enough to form a permanent source of wealth and undreamed of development. Should we, then, abolish a survey which invites the manufacturer and mechanic and teaches us such lessons of future greatness and points out the way of attaining it? The proud position which our State has attained in the Union demands that we should not now lag behind our sister States, but, with an enlightened policy, foster an undertaking which reflects high credit upon the State, while it is calculated to advance our material prosperity; and even at the present time, when all our energies are strained to put down a gigantic rebellion, it would be unwise to withhold a comparatively small appropriation, and thus stop the work and cause the loss of a large portion of the valuable material already collected.

Accompanying, I submit a short report of progress by the State Geologist, from which it appears that during the last year the survey has been vigorously prosecuted. Quite a number of counties have been examined, and detailed geological maps executed of several of the explored districts. Several colleges and scientific institutions have been furnished by the survey, at their solicitation, with collections of duplicate specimens, forming a most welcome addition to their means of information.

A lengthy report of the State Geologist, of considerable scientific value, embodying the labors of the present State Geologist, the assistants, and of several prominent scientific gentlemen, who aided him in special departments, up to the end of 1860, was submitted at the last regular session of the Legislature, which failed to make any disposition of it.

EDUCATION.

For a view of the condition and prospects of the Normal and Common schools of the State, and of the invincible arguments by which their maintenance and improvement are supported, you are referred to the masterly report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. I have examined that report with profound interest and attention. It reveals the gratifying fact that the great interests of education have suffered far less, from the stormy events which have marked almost the whole period which it embraces, than would reasonably have been expected. Indeed, the present condition of the public schools is, in several important particulars, more prosperous and hopeful than ever before, while the number of students in the Normal University is considerably larger than at any former period.

Most, if not all, of the amendments of the last session of the General Assembly, have been found to work well, while the effects of grading county certificates and granting life certificates to teachers of distinguished merit, have been particularly auspicious. But I do not propose even a synopsis of the Superintendent's report. I merely solicit for it the earnest consideration which the magnitude of the themes presented, and the great force and convincing ability with which they are discussed, so justly entitle it, and to recommend a continuance of that enlightened and liberal policy with reference to free schools, which has already done so much for the honor of the State, and the fruits of which are to be enjoyed by ourselves and future generations.

COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Your attention is also called to an act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July 2, 1862.

By this law there is granted to the several States, by the conditions specified therein, an amount of public land, (to be apportioned to each State in the ratio of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860,) the interest arising from the sales of which lands shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, for the purpose of the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and military tactics, without excluding other scientific studies.

One of these conditions is, that no State shall be entitled to the benefit of the act, unless it shall express its acceptance thereof, by its Legislature, within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

The eminently worthy object of this munificent donation will unquestionably meet with your warm approval and indorsement. The agricultural interests of our great State are far advance of all others, and every measure which tends to the development of our resources, the advancement of agricultural knowledge, and improvements in our mechanical arts should receive our encouragement and support. I commend, therefore, this subject to your careful and earnest consideration, and recommend that the necessary laws be passed to avail ourselves of this grant.

STATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the various State benevolent institutions at Jacksonville—for the blind, insane and deaf and dumb—have not yet reached me. When they are presented, I shall submit them to the General Assembly. I recommend that the usual appropriations for these institutions be made as heretofore, on the grounds of obvious necessity and charity. Provision should be made in all well regulated communities for persons so unfortunately mentally or physically afflicted as to be unable to maintain themselves.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY.

By reference to the report of the Penitentiary Commissioners to the Auditor of Public Accounts, which will be laid before your body, it will be seen that the total expenditure to this date in the construction of the penitentiary amount to $752,352.85. It will further be observed that the appropriation of $226,093.48, made by the last General Assembly, to carry on the work, there has been expended $223,725.43 up to this date; and that additional work, amounting to $116,388 has also been done; for which the Commissioners have issued to the contractors their acceptances, payable when the Legislature should make an appropriation to cancel the same.

In their report, the Commissioners have set forth in detail what seem to be well-founded reasons for the course they have pursued. They likewise present a carefully prepared estimate of the amount that will be required to complete that work. From all the information I have been able to obtain upon the subject, it would appear that the appropriation made by the last General Assembly has been judiciously and economically expended; and that the estimates for the final completion of this important work are reasonable and just.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the necessary appropriations be made to pay the Commissioners' acceptances and complete the work.

The last General Assembly enjoined upon the Commissioners the duty of presenting to the present Legislature a system for the future control and management of the penitentiary. In pursuance of that requirement, they have prepared and will present for your consideration a bill, embodying some of what they deem to be the most desirable features of the systems governing such institutions in other States. This is a subject which ought to, as I doubt not it will, receive your most careful consideration.

The State, at a large expense, has now nearly finished one of the most extensive and complete penitentiaries in the world, embracing all the modern appliances for the safety and well-being of the convict. It now devolves upon you to adopt such a system for its future management as shall be in harmony, as well with the vast outlay of money by the State in the erection of so extensive a work as the most approved methods of conducting penal institutions. I bespeak such attention to the views of the Commissioners, embraced in their reports to the General Assembly and the Auditor, as their careful study of the whole subject would seem to merit.

UNITED STATES ARMORY, ARSENAL AND NAVAL DEPOT.

As these important public buildings will undoubtedly soon be located at some points in the West, and the various States will enter into a natural and proper rivalry therefor, I cannot too strongly urge you to memorialize Congress upon the subject, and to present the strong claims and superior advantages which our State possesses. Most surely we can hold out every inducement—capacious harbors, navigable rivers, water power, material for building ships and manufacturing arms, coal, railroad facilities and connections—and whatever else is necessary in these public works in as great abundance, as cheaply, and of as good quality as any other State in the Union.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

Congress has now under consideration the subject of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so as to allow the transit of steamboats and vessels of war from the Mississippi to the Lakes. As a great military measure, enabling us to concentrate our military force from the South and the valley of the Mississippi upon the Lakes, or to send our fleets from the Lakes down the Mississippi, to meet any emergency of the country, this work cannot be excelled in importance. Considered in its bearing upon the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests, it is of the utmost magnitude. But not only this, it would be another bond of union between the North and the South, the East and West, bringing all into closer relations, by increased inter-communication over this great continental thoroughfare. I therefore recommend to the General Assembly that Congress be earnestly memorialized to construct this great national work.

In this connection, I submit, herewith, a letter from the President of the Central Railroad, of date December 3, 1862, for a union of the waters of Lake Erie and the Hudson River, by the enlargement of the Erie Canal to dimensions large enough to float lake vessels through, without breaking bulk. I think this a subject also worthy of being brought to the attention of Congress. The State of Illinois has a deeper interest in the construction of both these last named works than any other State, because her capacity for production is boundless, and every year she has a surplus far beyond her local wants. All she wants to give value to her present surplus, to increase her future production ten-fold, and in every conceivable manner to add to her wealth and prosperity, is WAYS TO MARKET.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

It is with regret I mention that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has failed to pay the State, both the June and December installments of the seven per centum proceeds of the road, due in December, 1861, and June, 1862. The Auditor has caused a suit to be instituted against the company, which is now pending. The road being a north and south one, seems to have been much embarrassed by the blockade of the Mississippi, reducing largely its receipts from the southern end of the road, and also from the fact that it has been required to afford military transportation to the United States at one-third less than the average rate allowed to other roads. Two points of difference have arisen between the President of the company and the State authorities. The company claims the right to have audited against the State the sum of $116,719.08 for military transportation, partly ordered by the State authorities. They do not claim that this sum can be legally set off against the seven per centum gross proceeds due to the State. The President disavows any such claim. He claims, however, that the United States refuses to pay this amount until the Board of Army Auditors have audited the claim against the State, as the accounts of other roads have been audited.

On the other hand it has seemed to me that, as by the terms of the charter, the road was "to be free to the United States;" and, as the company had entered into a contract with the United States, as to terms of transportation, and stipulated for compensation for rolling stock, and additional expense incurred, growing out of increased demand upon the capacities of the road, that the claim of the road, for its transportation account, was properly chargeable to the United States and not the State. I have interposed no objection to the Board of Auditors certifying to the performance of the service and the correctness of the account, but could not see that the State should charge herself with the debt and wait the pleasure of the Government for reimbursement. It is not clear that the claim, once audited against the State, would not become a legal set-off against the seven per cent. gross proceeds due the State. In such case, the United States failing to reimburse in time, the State would, to that amount, be unable to purchase interest paying State indebtedness, to which purpose the seven per centum of of the gross proceeds is to be specifically applied, as directed by the terms of the charter.

The other point of difference [illegible] and now pending by friendly reference to the [illegible] Court, is this: The President of the company claims the right to report, as the gross earnings of the road, the amount received in currency reduced to a specie basis, or a discount equal to the difference in the market value between paper and specie. I cannot controvert the equity of this claim, in so far as the company may have actually and necessarily sustained loss in paying out the currency or buying exchange, because the company could not be expected to refuse the common currency of the country in the payment for transportation received by other roads; and because, also, so far as currency was received, that would be "gross proceeds" of which seven per centum would be due the State in currency, and not in specie without discount. But, while I could not deny the equity of the discount claimed, I did not believe that, as an executive officer, I would have the right, without special authority from the Legislature, to allow the discount, because it would devolve upon me a *judicial* duty to determine what the discount actually had been, from day to day, in the fluctuations of value. The report of the President is required by the charter to be verified by affidavit, and I think it would be just to the Central Railroad, if the General Assembly would confer upon me the power to settle with the company, allowing the discount actually sustained, as verified by the oath of the president. It would be proper, I think, also, for the General Assembly to pass a declaratory law, authorizing the company to receive the common currency of the country, and requiring exact accounts to be kept from day to day of losses actually sustained, verified by oath, and that the State should collect seven per centum of the amount received in dollars, first deducting the amount of such losses.

It is to be said, in behalf of this company, that they have most promptly, willingly, and uncomplainingly responded to all the calls of the Government in the transportation of troops; and very many cases have come to my knowledge, in which they have transported our sanitary stores, and nurses, and moneyless sick and wounded, without expense. Indeed, from the best information I can get, it may be said, of all the roads of the State, that they have promptly met the calls of the Government in its present emergency. So far as abuses may have occurred, in all cases, I suppose they have been without the approval of their chief officers.

It is proper to state, that in no event can the State lose its seven per centum of the proceeds of the road, because the 24th section of the charter provides that "the State shall have a prior lien upon said road and branches and all the appurtenances and stock thereof, for all penalties, taxes, and dues, which may accrue to the State from said corporation, as provided herein; which lien of the State shall take precedence of all demands, judgments, or decrees against said corporation."

THE BANKS—CURRENCY.

The out-break of the present unprecedented rebellion found us with a circulation of bank notes under our banking law, of over $12,000,000; secured by State and United States stocks to the amount of over $13,000,000. About three-fourths of this sum was made up of stocks of the Southern States. Of course, so fast as these States threw off their allegiance, and arrayed themselves under the banner of rebellion, confidence in their credit, in a great measure, was destroyed, and their stocks rapidly depreciated in value. From ninety and one hundred cents on the dollar, they soon fell to forty and fifty.

Whenever the securities of any bank, by this depreciation, fell below the amount required by law, the Auditor gave the necessary notice, requiring the owner to make up the deficiency, and failing to do this, it was at once placed in liquidation, and the assets sold. This result could not have been foreseen or provided against. The direct consequences of a war, in any country, are, to disturb its financial operations. The channels of trade are obstructed and changed, a speculative feeling and new demands produce a revolution in prices and exchanges, and a general derangement in all the great interests of trade and business is sure to follow; regularity and permanence are succeeded by by fluctuation and change.

The loss at the time, to our citizens, from this failure of securities, was immense; but it could not have fallen upon them at a time when they were better able or prepared to sustain it. Uninterrupted prosperity, unequaled in the history of any State or nation, had characterized and attended all the material interests of our people. Unparalleled harvests, the rewards of their industry, had filled their granaries, and brought to our farmers rich rewards. As great as the loss was, such has been the appreciation in gold, (for which the bonds sold,) that those who have been able to hold their bills until this time will be able to realize their par value, in many cases far in excess of it.

The amendments which were made to the general banking law, at the last regular session of the Legislature—designed to prevent the issue of any more circulating notes to the banks, exceeding three times their actual cash capital, and absolutely prohibiting any issue except in cases where an actual and *bona fide* capital of at least $25,000 exists—seem to have answered the intended purpose. It is believed that the circulation of our existing banks is well secured. I suggest, however, to the Legislature the expediency of further legislation in relation to the custody of the bonds. In my message to the Legislature, at its opening session, of 1861, I recommended "that provision be made against illegal transfers or removals of bonds from the custody of the State Treasurer, by the use of a stamp or seal, or other identification, which would prevent their being negotiated." As this is the only great risk the bill-holders run, I suggest whether it would not be well to require an absolute transfer, by indorsement upon the bonds, of the securities deposited for circulation, to the State, and a provision for their cancellation, and the issuing of new bonds when said securities should be taken up by the bank or Auditor, for purpose of sale, under the provisions of the law. I understand such provision exists in some of the States—in one, where I am told that, previously thereto, securities had been abstracted from their depository. So great has been the injury to the people of this State from losses on securities deposited for circulation, (though I am happy to say, no loss has occurred in this State, from the fault of any custodian of such securities,) that no precaution for the protection of the public should be omitted.

The subject of the currency is one of the most intensely interesting to the people of the State. The circulating medium controls and regulates all our industrial interests. In war and peace it is the great engine that moves both men and merchandise, distributing, as it does, the very life-blood of the body commercial and industrial. Any sudden change in the currency of the State or nation is to be deprecated, because its effects are felt through all the ramifications of commerce, and even society itself, for good or evil. If the results be beneficial, they are most generally counterbalanced by great wrongs inflicted on some portions of the community or some branches of business. If they be evil, the whole community suffers to such a degree as to completely paralyze every branch of industry. I would consequently recommend great care and prudence in all your action looking to this most important subject, as the interests of the entire State are involved therein. We are also living in times of great political changes, the like of which had not before been experienced, and such as have in all the great interests of financial perturbations. The secession of the revolted states cost our people millions of dollars through the depreciation of their stocks held as security for the circulation of our banks. Now, however, I am happy to state only the stocks of our own State are used. Thus, it behooves us, not only from motives of interest, but from the instinctive feeling of loyalty existing in the breast of every true patriot, that we should take especial pains in preserving the currency of our State on such a basis of solid security as will make it the pride of our own and the admiration of every other people.

UNIFORM CURRENCY BETWEEN THE STATES.

I do not know of a more appropriate period than the present for calling your attention to the propriety, and indeed necessity, of a more uniform system, as between the states, in respect to matters of currency, and many other subjects of general legislation. Such uniformity would tend to more closely knit the states together.

It will strike any person at all conversant with monetary affairs, that a currency of uniform value throughout the country is greatly to be desired. It tends to the more perfect regulation of our system of trade and commerce, obviates ruinous differences in the rates of exchange, and makes it the interest of the whole people to uphold and protect the representative of value, whatever it may be. Every man who holds a five dollar treasury note has so much interest in upholding the common country. I have no doubt had a uniform currency existed throughout the Union, previously to the breaking out of the rebellion, our relations would have been so interwoven as to have rendered it difficult for the traitors to have consummated, to the extent now unfortunately existing, the secession of the revolted states. The initiative upon this subject could be happily taken by our State in recommending to other state legislatures some basis for a currency to be adopted as nearly as may be with a view to bring about the uniformity so much to be desired.

STATE DEBT.

Since the last regular meeting of the Legislature, in addition to the payment of interest, the following amount of State indebtedness has been liquidated, viz:

With the State debt fund, principal and interest	$38,260 08
With the Illinois Central Railroad fund	20,140 98
Interest stock paid under Governor's proclamation, since January 2, 1861	12,060 00
	$70,400 99

The amount and specifications of the remaining debt on the 1st day of December, 1862, were as follows:

Illinois bank and internal improvement stock, due after 1860		$31,000 00
Illinois internal improvement stock, due after 1870		42,000 00
Illinois and Michigan Canal stock for N. C. R. R., due after 1860		3,400 00
Internal improvement scrip, payable at the pleasure of the State		21,298 59
Liquidation bonds, payable after 1865		243,800 21
New internal improvement stock, payable after 1870		1,970,966 84
Interest bonds of July, 1847, payable after 1877		1,322,985 33
Interest stock of 1857, payable at the pleasure of the State		737,328 59
Three certificates for arrears of interest		1,363 83
Refunded stock (coupon bonds,) (see exhibit,)		1,061,000 00
Normal University bonds, due after 1879		65,000 00
Thornton loan bonds, due after 1789		171,000 00
Balance canal claims, Thornton loan		14,684 61
War bonds due after ($50,000 for revenue purposes)		2,050,000 00
		$8,035,747 80
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds, payable in New York	$1,856,100 00	
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds, payable in London	1,777,822 28	
		3,463,922 28
Interest certificates canal stock, unregistered		19,712 38
Canal scrip		4,069 02
		$12,[illegible] 42
Macallister and Stebbins bonds		52,[illegible] 94
Total debt		$12,[illegible] 37

REVENUE—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the treasury for revenue purposes for the two years, ending November 30, 1862, including [illegible] amount of the two mill tax and other funds transferred to the revenue, in accordance with the act of February 8, 1861, and the amount of said funds paid directly to the credit of revenue by virtue of the same act, together with the receipts of revenue from all other sources, as appears from the report of the Auditor, is $1,775,289.87.

Of this amount there has been paid in the same period for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government, as shown by the Auditor's report, the sum of $864,007.04.

For special appropriations, including the carrying on of the works of the new penitentiary at Joliet, and improvements of various kinds constructed at the State institutions at Jacksonville, the further sum of $531,271.83.

There has also been paid the further sum of $5,263.81, in redemption of [illegible] warrants [illegible] previously to December 1, 1860.

The above sums, paid out, amount in the aggregate to $1,400,542.68, leaving in the treasury, on December 1, 1862, $374,[illegible].

On the 1st day of December, 1860, the treasury was completely drained of revenue, as will be seen by reference to the reports made to the last General Assembly.

INTEREST FUND.

The amount of interest fund received during the two years covered by the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, was $1,153,419.36.

This amount, with the sum of $[illegible] on hand December 1, 1860, and $[illegible] transferred from the revenue fund for the purpose of payment of interest on the State debt, as authorized by the act of February [illegible] 1861, makes, in the aggregate, $1,609,136.41.

From this sum has been paid the interest accruing upon the funded debt of the State, amounting to $1,325,[illegible].41.

This leaves in the hands of the Treasurer on December 1, 1862, the sum of $283,[illegible].

Of this amount some $234,911.07 will be required to meet the installment of interest due January 1, 1863. Also a further sum of $[illegible] 164.99 will be required to meet the payment of interest due July 1, 1863.

The latter amount is, however, subject to variation, on account of the fluctuations in the rate sterling exchange. The basis used in this calculation is 11 per cent. premium for exchange when purchased with coin.

The reason that a larger amount will be required for the July installment of interest than for that falling due in January is, because the interest on a part of the [illegible] canal bonds is payable annually, instead of semi-annually, as is the case with other bonds issued by the State.

The laws, governing the levy and collection of the tax for interest purposes, now in force, authorize the Auditor to levy, for the payment of interest on the debt, other than the "War Loan," a tax not exceeding one-half mills on the dollar of taxable property. The Auditor is also authorized and required to levy (in addition to the above) such a rate of tax as will produce a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the "War Loan."

The taxes levied by the Auditor under these laws are one and one-half mills on the dollar for general interest purposes, and one mill on the dollar for interest on the "War Loan."

The first of these rates is the highest allowed by law. The last is presumed to be sufficient for the purpose of paying the interest on the "War Loan," no more than a sufficient sum for the payment of which interest can be legally assessed.

An examination of the statements contained in the Auditor's report, showing the amount of property assessed in the State, and of the statements showing the proportion collected of the taxes levied, will demonstrate clearly that the receipts of interest tax at the highest rates of levy now authorized will fall considerably short of the amount of interest to be paid. I presume that no change in the rate of tax for this purpose would be necessary, if reliance could be placed on the prompt payment of State taxes by the Illinois Central Railroad, as the fund derived from the payments of said company, together with all other surplus funds in the treasury, is by law made subject to the payment of interest. The experience of the past year shows that this source of revenue cannot, with certainty, as to time, be relied on. It therefore seems necessary that a higer rate of taxation should be authorized for payment of interest on the public debt. It will be for your honorable body to determine the proper rate to be authorized. My own opinion is that not less than three mills on the dollar of valuation will be found sufficient.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

In view of the entire withdrawal of gold and silver, and the substitution of United States Treasury currency as a circulating medium, I cannot but deem it my duty to recommend the passage of laws authorizing the collection of State and other taxes in the national currency. The difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, of obtaining coin at any rate of premium places it out of the power of the mass of the tax payers to discharge their obligations to the State Government in any other than the currency they, themselves, are required to receive for their labor and productions.

I am clearly of opinion that the effort to collect taxes in coin would only result in certain failure. I would, therefore, recommend this subject as one demanding your immediate attention. It is important that whatever action is had in the premises should be at the earliest possible date, the tax books being now in the hands of the collectors.

There is gold enough in the treasury, accruing from the interest tax, to pay the interest due January 1, 1863. There is also sufficient, including interest, revenue and Central Railroad funds, to pay that falling due in July, 1863. The revenue now collected to pay interest will also not be needed till the 1st of January, 1864. At that date, if foreign bondholders will not receive the Treasury notes, and if these notes will not command the amount due at par, it would perhaps be better to convert them into gold at a discount, if the credit and best interests of the State should demand it, rather than attempt the impossible task of collecting the taxes in gold and silver. Should the taxes have to be paid in gold and silver it is certain that the rates which our farmers and mechanics would have to pay for the precious metals would be ruinous.

THE WAR FUND.

The Legislature, at its called session, appropriated, for war purposes, the sum of $3,550,000, as follows:

For the purchase of arms	$500,00[illegible]
For expenses and pay of the ten regiments called into State service	1,000,00[illegible]
For Executive contingent war fund	50,00[illegible]
Under the act creating a war fund	2,000,00[illegible]
Making as above	$3,550,00[illegible]

Under these several appropriations the Legislature only provided for the issuing of bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, and bonds have been issued and sold to that amount.

Notwithstanding the necessity of the sale of these war bonds at a time of great financial embarrassment, and when bonds from nearly every other State were thrown upon the market, the amount realized therefor was largely above their value in the New York market.

The condition of this account, in the aggregate, is as follows:

Amount received from the sale of bonds	$1,767,[illegible]
Amount received from United States, reimbursements of expenditures	1,841,1[illegible]
Amount refunded to the treasury, on erroneous allowance	[illegible]
Amount returned to the treasury, undisbursed, for State troops	1,70[illegible]
	$3,610,79[illegible]
By amount of Auditor's warrants on this fund, paid and canceled	3,595,[illegible]
Leaving now in the treasury	$15,1[illegible]

Amount of warrants yet outstanding, is $[illegible] 616.53.

Besides paying to the United States the quota of the direct tax assessed against the State of Illinois, there yet remains due to the State, from the United States, for expenditures embraced in the foregoing statement, and now pending for adjustment, the sum of $779,998.00.

The amount of claims for which warrants have not, as yet, been issued, will not change the relative result.

It will be thus seen, although it was undoubtedly the intention of the Legislature to increase the State indebtedness to the amount of these war appropriations, that from the funds arising from the bonds sold, a debt of the State to the United States of $1,146,551 has been liquidated, and that when the State shall have been fully reimbursed for claims yet unadjusted, the whole cost of the war to our State, from discount on bonds and all other expenses, outside of the direct tax laid upon us by the general government, aforesaid, up to this time, is less than half a million of dollars.

DIRECT TAX.

Your attention is called to a law of Congress, passed August 5, 1861, imposing a direct tax upon real estate of $20,000,000. This sum was apportioned by the provisions of said act to the States respectively—the portion of the State of Illinois being $1,146,551[illegible].

In pursuance of this act, on the 18th of January last, I gave the necessary notice to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, that the State of Illinois would assume and pay its quota of said direct tax imposed on said State, and "that the mode of such payment will be by executing a release of an equal amount of the liquidated and determined claims of said State of Illinois against the United States, according to the 3d provision of said 53d section of said act."

On the 31st day of September, 1862, I received an official notice from the Treasury Department, that the "sum of $974,568.67 has been carried to the credit of the State of Illinois, in liquidation of her quota of the direct tax imposed on the State by act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, less fifteen per centum." The amount saved to the State by this mode of payment is $171,983.

In pursuing the course above indicated, in addition to the above sum, there were saved to the State the expenses of a called session of the Legislature, and the salaries of a host of new officers, or a large increase of the compensation of those already in existence, and the people relieved from the burden of this tax.

It will be necessary for the Legislature to pass the requisite enactment, approving and confirming my action in the premises.

By a subsequent act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, the collection of this tax is suspended, after the first levy [assessment], until the 1st of April, 1865, and no further action will be required until that time.

THE EXECUTIVE CONTINGENT WAR FUND.

In pursuance of the law passed at the last special session of the Legislature, I submit, herewith, a statement of the items of expenditures, and the amounts allowed out of the contingent war fund appropriated at said special session.

It will be seen that payments from this fund have been made for the purposes following, to-wit:

For pay of clerks, etc., in Governor's office	$4,461[illegible]
For pay of assistants, etc., in Adjutant General's office	[illegible]
For pay of assistants, etc., in Quarter-master General's office	[illegible]
For pay of assistants, etc., in Commissary General's office	[illegible]
For pay of members Medical Board	[illegible]
For pay of assistants in Ordnance Department	[illegible]
Telegraphing, messengers, commissioners, agents, and incidental expenses	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The greater number of our troops have been called into the field before their regimental organizations were completed, and before they were properly armed and clothed. To perfect the records of the Adjutant General's office, to render relief to the sick and wounded, and to remedy many evils complained of, I dispatched messengers to the different camps, empowered to collect the necessary statistics, and to report upon the condition of our soldiers, and also to render immediate service to them. The services rendered by these messengers was invaluable.

It is a lamentable fact, that in every great battle which has been fought many wounded [illegible] days without any [illegible] wants. [illegible] I determined to draw against this fund for the purpose of paying expenses of agents who were sent to Washington for the purpose of procuring acceptance of troops, [illegible] clothing, and adjusting the [illegible] disbursements out of [illegible]. These services were of vital importance and could not be dispensed with. [illegible] with the news of the battle [illegible] came a demand from the [illegible] of our brave army for surgical aid and hospital supplies. I immediately sent to the scene of the late conflict with [illegible] and supplies as I could procure [illegible] the sick and wounded. [illegible] from my own observation [illegible] that there were great suffering and destitution [illegible] that the hospital [illegible] of the army was entirely inadequate [illegible] wants of our soldiers, and [illegible] after a battle, their privations [illegible] increased for the want of proper [illegible] and hospital supplies, I determined [illegible] part of the State, with the [illegible] of the other State officers, to [illegible] far as possible, the assistance so [illegible].

[illegible] terrible, but glorious, battle of [illegible] was fought, with the least possible delay [illegible] a large corps of surgeons and [illegible] with the steamer Black Hawk, [illegible] to Pittsburg Landing. The wounded [illegible] in the most frightful condition. [illegible] had been lying for days with [illegible] wounds dressed. Many had [illegible] without even having been carried to their [illegible] and many were suffering from disease [illegible] by want and exposure. They were [illegible] supplies or attention. Some were [illegible] from the banks of the river, exposed to a hot sun, and many had to be left [illegible] transportation, and in the care of [illegible] nurses, to provide for them as best [illegible].

[illegible] able to bring away but a very small [illegible] of the wounded from our own State, I [illegible] Adjutant General, on my return, [illegible] on the same errand, taking [illegible] and clothing. The same necessity [illegible] to exist, I, again, with surgeons and sanitary stores, liberally supplied [illegible] fellow-citizens, visited the Tennessee [illegible] hitherto only taken those sick [illegible] found in the immediate vicinity [illegible] field, I was met on this occasion [illegible] following appeal from Dr. G. W. [illegible] Brigade Surgeon, at Hamburg:

"[illegible] There are some two or three hundred [illegible] down Illinois soldiers at this [illegible] to be sent to some of the hospitals [illegible] Ohio, Indiana, etc., are sending [illegible] their men away. Now, sir, if you can [illegible] to this point, [illegible] can be loaded in [illegible] sick, feeble and worn out boys. Old [illegible] middle aged soldiers, if taken [illegible] for a short time, could be returned [illegible] the balance discharged. Would it not [illegible] to visit this hospital and see the [illegible]"

[illegible] already loaded one boat, I procured [illegible] the City of Alton, which was loaded [illegible].

[illegible] reports of the officers in charge of these [illegible] steamers show that, under these auspices, over 1,200 sick and wounded Illinois [illegible] were transferred from scenes of [illegible] and suffering to the comforts of northern [illegible] and homes.

[illegible] following letters from Dr. Chas. McDougall, the veteran United States Medical [illegible] at Pittsburg Landing, exhibit the appreciation and benefit of these services:

"[illegible] I have the honor to gratefully acknowledge the timely aid received from your patriotic [illegible] in the floating hospitals for the accommodation of her gallant and brave sons, now prostrated from disease and wounds received in the [illegible].

[illegible] my duty, as it is my pleasure, to compliment the distinguished medical gentlemen [illegible] now here to relieve the suffering sick. [illegible] I am, etc."

"I beg leave to renew the expression of my obligations to yourself and the distinguished [illegible] Professor Brainard, as also the [illegible] gentlemen of your mission, now on the [illegible] City of Alton, chartered by the [illegible] of Illinois to take to their homes the sick of [illegible] State, for their efficient aid and hearty [illegible] with the medical department in providing for the wants of the sick and wounded from [illegible] field of Shiloh."

[illegible] the aid thus rendered in conveying [illegible] and wounded to hospitals, my agents, [illegible] appointed, have assisted in [illegible] for the transportation and wants of [illegible]. Many battle fields have experienced the kind ministrations of our surgeons and nurses.

[illegible] performance of these duties, heavy [illegible] were necessarily incurred, (accounts [illegible] and vouchers therefor being on file,) [illegible] being no other fund from which to [illegible] and deeming my authority ample in [illegible] payments for these objects were [illegible] from the contingent war fund, the [illegible] humane results fully justifying the [illegible].

[illegible] inability of the government to clothe, [illegible] transport and pay the troops—the [illegible] difficulty of getting the accounts of the [illegible] adjusted and reimbursements from the [illegible] States, created the necessity of frequent [illegible] journeys to Washington by myself and [illegible] it was found impossible, in the impression upon the departments, to accomplish much without persistent personal [illegible]. It was at length found necessary [illegible] the plan of other States, and appoint [illegible] Hon. Thomas H. Campbell, State Auditor, since deceased, [illegible] appointed, and gave his constant and laborious attention in the adjustment of the [illegible] of the State.

[illegible] discharge of these and other duties [illegible] executive department, it is proper to [illegible] that exemption from mistake is not [illegible]. Doubtless, errors were committed; [illegible] there was but little time for reflection [illegible] a multitude of things all pressing [illegible] at the time. Expenses were incurred at the time they were deemed indispensable, and usually upon demand from [illegible] through officers, agents or letters, [illegible] had for such articles as were indispensably necessary to the sick and wounded. [illegible] look back and see that much more [illegible] could have been relieved and [illegible] comforts have been furnished [illegible] troops, without complaint from a [illegible] State. At all events, I feel [illegible] no one outside of the administration [illegible] have any fair idea of the magnitude [illegible] the embarrassments it has encountered [illegible] every hand.

[illegible] PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible] on the 24th of December, 1861, [illegible] requiring the President to appoint [illegible] exceeding three persons for each [illegible] to visit the volunteers in the field and [illegible] from time to time, their respective [illegible] of pay to their families or friends," [illegible] required that, said Commissioners [illegible] no pay from the treasury of [illegible] States. I have been unable to see [illegible] government should depart from the [illegible] of remuneration in this case, [illegible] certainly, the service required is [illegible] the most difficult, responsible and [illegible]. Satisfied of the great importance of this service, I have kept in correspondence with the two Commissioners, [illegible] upon this service for Illinois, [illegible] know that they have devoted [illegible] efforts to the proper discharge [illegible] duties in conveying thousands of [illegible] needy families of the poor soldiers [illegible].

[illegible] duty to recommend that proper [illegible] be allowed to said Commissioners [illegible] for the time they have been [illegible] their homes in carrying out the [illegible] of their benevolent missions.

THE MILITIA.

[illegible] subject of the organization of the [illegible] of the State, I cannot add to the recommendations of January, 1860, except to [illegible] thorough revision of the laws now in [illegible] laws seem to have been passed [illegible] reference to an organization for a [illegible] peace, than one expected to cope with [illegible] realities of actual warfare. The [illegible] have been made for organization, [illegible] have failed, and I cannot [illegible] organization will be entirely successful [illegible] does not provide those under [illegible] with tents and other camp [illegible] which does not also furnish [illegible] during the time that the troops [illegible] to remain in their camps of instruction. The United States would, I think, [illegible] ammunition, &c., and, should [illegible] be called into the field, reimburse [illegible] necessary expenses incurred. [illegible] organization of this kind Massachusetts, [illegible] at the commencement of the rebellion, [illegible] the best disciplined and equipped [illegible] in the world, and was enabled to [illegible] into the field upon very short notice.

[illegible] commencement of the rebellion, serious [illegible] apprehensions were entertained of the [illegible] of Cairo by the rebels. There [illegible] have been some inconsiderable raids into [illegible] guerilla parties. It is also believed [illegible] the appearance of considerable [illegible] cavalry from the Kentucky side of [illegible] that incursions would be made into [illegible] for the precautions in having [illegible] posted on this side of the [illegible] them. The attention of the [illegible] is called to the subject of providing [illegible] any emergency which might arise, [illegible] protection to our citizens [illegible] defense of the State.

DRAFTING.

[illegible] to the Legislature that [illegible] be made for drafting in all [illegible] may be necessary to repel [illegible] insurrection, and supply [illegible] the ordinary militia organization [illegible] cases may arise in which the [illegible] with laws to draft, might [illegible] powerless, and the most serious [illegible]. In these revolutionary [illegible] it is imperatively important that such [illegible] should be made to our present [illegible] enable the State to call out its [illegible] upon the shortest notice.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

[illegible] of military education, in the [illegible] of our country, with a war [illegible] consequences full [illegible] of such vital importance that I [illegible] in the discharge of my duty [illegible] to urge upon you its careful [illegible].

[illegible] that no nation on earth can [illegible] itself to a state of war, or display [illegible] qualities of courage and endurance [illegible] true heroism, if it is also [illegible] attention is paid to military [illegible] the encouragement of military [illegible] every other nation than in [illegible].

[illegible] relied upon the intelligence [illegible] of our people, the general diffusion of [illegible] and of the beneficent [illegible] free institutions to save us [illegible] of war; and have sought [illegible] knowledge in the arts of [illegible] that military skill which, [illegible] is taught systematically in [illegible].

[illegible] the enlightened aim of our [illegible] conduct the affairs of the government [illegible] the institutions of [illegible] also been confidently hoped [illegible] advance in civilization [illegible] avoided. But nothing can [illegible] the fact that the last resort may [illegible] absolutely necessary, more than [illegible] the soldier should be [illegible] have sufficient military [illegible] their troops to victory with [illegible] loss of life. If when war [illegible] months to train officers

[illegible] at the State [illegible] Jacksonville, the [illegible] $681,877.60.

There has also been paid the [illegible] $4,939.61, in redemption of [illegible] previously to December 1, 1860.

The above sums, paid out [illegible] aggregate to $1,400,543.60, leaving [illegible] treasury, on December 1, 1862 [illegible]

On the 1st day of December, 1860, the [illegible] ury was completely drained of revenue [illegible] be seen by reference to the reports [illegible] the last General Assembly.

INTEREST FUND.

The amount of interest fund [illegible] during the two years covered by the re[illegible] ports of the Auditor and Treasurer [illegible] $1,154,419.36.

This amount, with the sum of $[illegible] on hand December 1, 1860, and $[illegible] transferred from the revenue fund for the pur[illegible] pose of payment of interest on the [illegible] as authorized by the act of February [illegible] makes, in the aggregate, $1,600,136.41.

From this sum has been paid the interest accruing upon the funded debt of the State amounting to $1,338,162.41.

This leaves in the hands of the Treasurer on December 1, 1862, the sum of $260,[illegible]

Of this amount some $334,911.77 will be required to meet the installment of interest [illegible] January 1, 1863. Also a further sum of $[illegible] 164.93 will be required to meet the [illegible] ment of interest due July 1, 1863.

The latter amount is, however, subject to variation, on account of the fluctuations in the rate sterling exchange. The basis used in the calculation is 11 per cent. premium for exchange when purchased with coin.

The reason that a larger amount will be required for the July installment of interest than for that falling due in January is because the interest on a part of the [illegible] canal bonds is payable annually, [illegible] semi-annually, as is the case with other [illegible] issued by the State.

The laws governing the levy and [illegible] the tax for interest purposes, now [illegible] authorize the Auditor to levy, for [illegible] ment of interest on the debt, other [illegible] "War Loan," a tax not exceeding [illegible] one-half mills on the dollar of taxable [illegible] ty. The Auditor is also authorized [illegible] quired to levy (in addition to the fo[illegible] such a rate of tax as will produce an [illegible] sufficient to pay the interest on the [illegible] Loan."

The taxes levied by the Auditor under [illegible] laws are one and one-half mills on the dollar for general interest purposes, and one [illegible] mill on the dollar for interest on the "War Loan."

The first of these rates is the highest allowed by law. The last is presumed to be sufficient for the purpose of paying the interest on the "War Loan," no more than a sufficient [illegible] for the payment of which interest can be legally assessed.

An examination of the statements contained in the Auditor's report, showing the amount of property assessed in the State, and of the statements showing the proportion collected of the taxes levied, will demonstrate clearly that the receipts of interest tax at the highest rates of levy now authorized will fall considerably short of the amount of interest to be paid. I presume that no change in the rates of tax for this purpose would be necessary, if reliance could be placed on the prompt payment of State taxes by the Illinois Central Railroad, as the fund derived from the payments of said company, together with all other surplus funds in the treasury, is by law made subject to the payment of interest. The experience of the past year shows that this source of revenue cannot, with certainty, as to time, be relied on. It therefore seems necessary that a higher rate of taxation should be authorized for payment of interest on the public debt. It will be for your honorable body to determine the proper rate to be authorized. My own opinion is that not less than three mills on the dollar of valuation will be found sufficient.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

In view of the entire withdrawal of gold and silver, and the substitution of United States Treasury currency as a circulating medium, I cannot but deem it my duty to recommend the passage of laws authorizing the collection of State and other taxes in the national currency. The difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, of obtaining coin at any rate of premium places it out of the power of the mass of the tax payers to discharge their obligations to the State Government in any other than the currency they, themselves, are required to receive for their labor and productions.

I am clearly of opinion that the effort to collect taxes in coin would only result in certain failure. I would, therefore, recommend this subject as one demanding your immediate attention. It is important that whatever action is had in the premises should be at the earliest possible date, the tax books being now in the hands of the collectors.

There is gold enough in the treasury, accruing from the interest tax, to pay the interest due January 1, 1863. There is also sufficient, including interest, revenue and Central Railroad funds, to pay that falling due in July, 1863. The revenue now collected to pay interest will also not be needed till the 1st of January, 1864. At that date, if foreign bondholders will not receive the Treasury notes, and if these notes will not command the amount due at par, it would perhaps be better to convert them into gold at a discount, if the credit and best interests of the State should demand it, rather than attempt the impossible task of collecting the taxes in gold and silver. Should the taxes have to be paid in gold and silver it is certain that the rates which our farmers and mechanics would have to pay for the precious metals would be ruinous.

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The Legislature, at its called session, appropriated, for war purposes, the sum of $3,550,000, as follows:

For the purchase of arms	$500,000
For expenses and pay of the ten regiments called into State service	1,000,000
For Executive contingent war fund	50,000
Under the act creating a war fund	2,000,000
Making as above	$3,550,000

Under these several appropriations the Legislature only provided for the issuing of bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, and bonds have been issued and sold to that amount.

Notwithstanding the necessity of the sale of these war bonds at a time of great financial embarrassment, and when bonds from nearly every other State were thrown upon the market, the amount realized therefor was largely above their value in the New York market.

The condition of this account, in the aggregate, is as follows:

Amount received from the sale of bonds	$1,787,[illegible]
Amount received from United States, reimbursements of expenditures	1,847,139.04
Amount refunded to the treasury, on erroneous allowance	[illegible]
Amount returned to the treasury, undisbursed, for State troops	1,707.00
	$3,610,7[illegible]
Amount of Auditor's warrants on this fund, paid and canceled	3,595,6[illegible]
Leaving now in the treasury	$15,101.3[illegible]

Amount of warrants yet outstanding, is $33[illegible]

Besides paying to the United States the quota of the direct tax assessed against the State of Illinois, there yet remains due to the State, from the United States, for expenditures embraced in the foregoing statement, and now pending for adjustment, the sum of [illegible],908.00.

The amount of claims for which warrants have not, as yet, been issued, will not change the relative result.

It will be thus seen, although it was undoubtedly the intention of the Legislature to increase the State indebtedness to the amount of these war appropriations, that from the funds arising from the bonds sold, a debt of the State to the United States of $1,146,551 has been liquidated, and that when the State shall have been fully reimbursed for claims now unadjusted, the whole cost of the war to the State, from discount on bonds and all other expenses, outside of the direct tax laid upon us by the general government, aforesaid, up to this time, is less than half a million dollars.

DIRECT TAX.

Your attention is called to a law of Congress, passed August 5, 1861, imposing a direct tax upon real estate of $20,000,000. This sum was apportioned by the provisions of said act to the States respectively—the portion of the State of Illinois being $1,146,551⅓.

In pursuance of this act, on the 18th of February last, I gave the necessary notice to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, that the State of Illinois would assume and pay its quota of said direct tax imposed on said State, and "that the mode of such payment will be by executing a release of an equal amount of the liquidated and determined claims of said State of Illinois against the United States, according to the 3d provision of said 53d section of said act."

On the 31st day of September, 1862, I received an official notice from the Treasury Department, that the "sum of $974,568.67 has been carried to the credit of the State of Illinois, in liquidation of her quota of the direct tax imposed on the State by act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, less fifteen per centum." The amount saved to the State by this mode of payment is $171,983.

In pursuing the course above indicated, in addition to the above sum, there were saved to the State the expenses of a called session of the Legislature, and the salaries of a host of tax officers, or a large increase of the compensation of those already in existence, and the people relieved from the burden of this [illegible]

It will be necessary for the Legislature to pass the requisite enactment, approving and confirming my action in the premises.

By a subsequent act of Congress, approved [illegible] 1, 1862, the collection of this tax is suspended until after the first levy [assessment], until [illegible] of April, 1865, and no further action [illegible] required until that time.

EXECUTIVE CONTINGENT WAR FUND.

In pursuance of the law passed at the last [illegible] session of the Legislature, I submit, herewith, a statement of the items of expenditure, and the amounts allowed out of the contingent war fund appropriated at said special session.

It will be seen that payments from this fund have been made for the purposes following:

[illegible]

The greater number of our troops have been [illegible] into the field, before their regiments were completed, and before they [illegible] properly armed and clothed. [illegible] of the Adjutant General's office [illegible] relief to the sick and wounded [illegible] complained of [illegible] to the different camps, [illegible] collect the necessary statistics [illegible] the condition of our [illegible] and also to render immediate service to [illegible] The services rendered by these men was invaluable. [illegible] lamentable fact, that in every great [illegible] which has been fought many wounded [illegible]

[illegible] days, without any [illegible] to draw against this [illegible] of paying expenses of [illegible] sent to Washington for [illegible] acceptance of troops, [illegible] and adjusting the [illegible] for disbursements out of [illegible] These services were of vital [illegible] be dispensed with. [illegible] with the news of the battle [illegible] a demand from the [illegible] brave army for surgi[illegible] supplies. I immediately [illegible] scenes of the late conflict with [illegible] supplies as I could procure [illegible] of the sick and wounded.

[illegible] fully satisfied, from most alarming [illegible] and from my own observ[illegible] there were great suffering and des[illegible] our troops, and that the hospi[illegible] of the army was entirely in[illegible] the wants of our soldiers, and [illegible] after a battle, their privations [illegible] for the want of proper [illegible] hospital supplies. I de[illegible] on the part of the State, with the [illegible] of the other State officers, to [illegible] as far as possible, the assistance so [illegible]

[illegible] the terrible, but glorious, battle of [illegible] with the least possible de[illegible] a large corps of surgeons and [illegible] with the steamer Black Hawk, [illegible] to Pittsburg Landing. The wound[illegible] the most frightful condition. [illegible] had been lying for days with[illegible] their wounds dressed. Many had [illegible] even having been carried to their [illegible] suffering from disease [illegible] and exposure. They were [illegible] or attention. Some were [illegible] the banks of the river, ex[illegible] a hot sun, and many had to be left [illegible] transportation, and in the care of [illegible] nurses, to provide for them as best [illegible]

[illegible] able to bring away but a very small [illegible] the wounded from our own State, I [illegible] the Adjutant General, on my return, [illegible] again on the same errand, taking [illegible] and clothing. The same [illegible] to exist, I, again, with sur[illegible] sanitary stores, liberally supplied [illegible] citizens, visited the Tennessee [illegible] hitherto only taken those sick [illegible] found in the immediate vicinity [illegible] field, I was met on this occasion [illegible] following appeal from Dr. G. W. [illegible] Brigade Surgeon, at Hamburg:

"[illegible] There are some two or three hun[illegible] down Illinois soldiers at this [illegible] ought to be sent to some of the hos[illegible] Ohio, Indiana, etc., are sending [illegible] them away. Now, sir, if you can [illegible] to this point, she can be loaded in [illegible] sick, feeble and worn out boys. Old [illegible] middle aged soldiers, if taken [illegible] for a short time, could be returned [illegible] the balance discharged. Would it not [illegible] for you to visit this hospital and see the [illegible] of the men?"

[illegible] already loaded one boat, I procured [illegible] the City of Alton, which was loaded [illegible]

[illegible] reports of the officers in charge of these [illegible] steamers show that, under these aus[illegible] over 1,200 sick and wounded Illinois [illegible] were transferred from scenes of [illegible] and suffering to the comforts of north[illegible] and homes.

[illegible] following letters from Dr. Chas. Mc[illegible] the veteran United States Medical [illegible] at Pittsburg Landing, exhibit the ap[illegible] and benefit of these services:

"[illegible] I have the honor to gratefully ac[illegible] the timely aid received from your pat[illegible] in the floating hospitals for the accom[illegible] of the gallant and brave sons, now pros[illegible] disease and wounds received in the [illegible]

"[illegible] my duty, as it is my pleasure, to co[illegible] with the distinguished medical gentlemen [illegible] now here to relieve the suffering sick.

"I am, etc."

"[illegible] I beg leave to renew the expres[illegible] obligations to yourself and the distin[illegible] Professor Brainard, as also the [illegible] gentlemen of your mission, now on the [illegible] steamer City of Alton, chartered by the [illegible] of Illinois to take to their homes the sick of [illegible] that State, for their efficient aid and hearty [illegible] with the medical department in pro[illegible] the wants of the sick and wounded from [illegible] field of Shiloh."

[illegible] the aid thus rendered in conveying [illegible] and wounded to hospitals, my agents, [illegible] for the purpose appointed, have assisted in [illegible] the transportation and wants of [illegible] Many battle fields have ex[illegible] kind ministrations of our sur[illegible] nurses.

[illegible] performance of these duties, heavy [illegible] were necessarily incurred, (accounts [illegible] and vouchers therefor being on file.) [illegible] being no other fund from which to [illegible] and deeming my authority ample in [illegible] payments for these objects were [illegible] from the contingent war fund, the [illegible] humane results fully justifying the [illegible]

[illegible] ability of the government to clothe, [illegible] transport and pay the troops—[illegible] of getting the accounts of the [illegible] settled and reimbursements from the [illegible] States, created the necessity of fre[illegible] journeys to Washington by myself and [illegible] it was found impossible, in the im[illegible] pressure upon the departments, to se[illegible] without persistent personal [illegible] It was at length found necessary [illegible] the plan of other States, and appoint [illegible] agent there. Hon. Thomas H. Camp[illegible] State Auditor, since deceased, [illegible] and gave his constant and la[illegible] attention to the adjustment of the [illegible] of the State.

[illegible] discharge of these and other duties [illegible] executive department, it is proper to [illegible] that exemption from mistake is not [illegible] Doubtless, errors were committed; [illegible] there was but little time for re[illegible] a multitude of things all pressing [illegible] at the time. Expenses were in[illegible] at the time they were deemed in[illegible] and usually upon demand from [illegible] through officers, agents or letters, [illegible] for such articles as were indis[illegible] necessary to the sick and wounded. [illegible] look back and see that much more [illegible] would have been relieved and [illegible] and comforts have been fur[illegible] troops, without complaint from a [illegible] of this State. At all events, I feel [illegible] no one outside of the administra[illegible] any fair idea of the magnitude [illegible] the embarrassments it has en[illegible] every hand.

[illegible] PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible] the 24th of December, 1861, [illegible] requiring the President to ap[illegible] three persons for each [illegible] the volunteers in the field and [illegible] from time to time, their respective [illegible] pay to their families or friends." [illegible] that said Commissioners [illegible] no pay from the treasury of [illegible] States. I have been unable to see [illegible] government should depart from the [illegible] of remuneration in this case, [illegible] the service required is [illegible] difficult, responsible and [illegible] Satisfied of the great im[illegible] of this service, I have kept in cor[illegible] with the two Commissioners, [illegible] upon this service for Illinois [illegible] that they have devoted [illegible] efforts to the proper discharge [illegible] duties in conveying thousands of [illegible] the needy families of the poor sol[illegible]

[illegible] my duty to recommend that pro[illegible] be allowed to said commis[illegible] for the time they have been [illegible] homes in carrying out the [illegible] benevolent missions.

THE MILITIA.

[illegible] subject of the organization of the [illegible] State, I cannot add to the re[illegible] of January, 1860, except to [illegible] revision of the laws now in [illegible] seem to have been passed [illegible] to an organization for a [illegible] than one expected to cope with [illegible] realities of actual warfare. The [illegible] have been made for organization [illegible] have failed, and I cannot [illegible] organization will be entirely suc[illegible] not provide those under [illegible] with tents and other camp [illegible] which does not also furnish [illegible] during the time that the troops [illegible] remain in their camps of in[illegible] The United States would, I think, [illegible] ammunition, &c., and, should [illegible] called into the field, reimburse [illegible] necessary expenses incurred. [illegible] of this kind Massachu[illegible] commencement of the rebel[illegible] the best disciplined and equip[illegible] the world, and was enabled to [illegible] the field upon very short no[illegible]

[illegible] commencement of the rebellion, se[illegible] were entertained of the [illegible] of Cairo by the rebels. There [illegible] some inconsiderable raids into [illegible] guerrilla parties. It is also be[illegible] the appearance of considerable [illegible] from the Kentucky side of [illegible] incursions would be made into [illegible] for the precautions in having [illegible] posted on this side of the [illegible] The attention of the [illegible] to the subject of provid[illegible] emergency which might arise, [illegible] protection to our citizens [illegible] of the State.

DRAFTING.

[illegible] to the Legislature that [illegible] be made for drafting in all [illegible] it may be necessary to repel [illegible] insurrection, and supply [illegible] the ordinary militia organi[illegible] may arise in which the [illegible] with laws to draft, might [illegible] and the most serious [illegible] In these revolutionary [illegible] important that such [illegible] be made to our present [illegible] the State to call out its [illegible] upon the shortest no[illegible]

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

[illegible] of military education, in the [illegible] of our country, with a war [illegible] and consequences full [illegible] vital importance that I [illegible] to the discharge of my du[illegible] to urge upon you its careful [illegible]

[illegible] that no nation on earth can [illegible] to a state of war, or die[illegible] of courage and endur[illegible] true heroism, is it also [illegible] attention is paid to military [illegible] encouragement of military [illegible] other nation than in [illegible]

[illegible] called upon the intelli[illegible] the general diffusion of [illegible] and of the beneficent [illegible] institutions to save us [illegible] of war; and have sought [illegible] in the arts of [illegible] military skill which, [illegible] taught systematically in [illegible]

[illegible] enlightened aim of our [illegible] the affairs of the govern[illegible] of the institutions of [illegible] been confidently hoped [illegible] advance in civilization [illegible] But nothing can [illegible] that the last resort may [illegible] necessary, more than [illegible]

and men in the arts of war, we cannot reasonably hope for success against a well instructed and well drilled and disciplined army. A knowledge of mathematics, the uses of machinery, military drawing, modes of attack and defense, knowledge of artillery, etc., are of immense importance, if not indispensable, to the officers of our army.

In no way can we be so well prepared for war as in knowing how to meet it, and in becoming familiar with warlike preparation. It has been supposed that some system of military education can be devised in connection with our free schools, which, while it will reach all classes, will in a great degree accomplish the desired object without any material increase of the public burthens.

Many of our colleges and seminaries, within the past year, have organized, and attached thereto, military departments. I have been frequently solicited to furnish arms for the purpose of drill. I recommend that some provision be made on an economical scale to meet demands of this sort.

While I would oppose the building up of military academies by the general government to a greater extent than is required for the education of those officers attached to the regular army, I would, on the other hand, give every encouragement to the inclinations of our people, as a State, in this direction, and stimulate every enterprise having for its object a general system of military training, and the diffusion of military knowledge.

BRIGADING OF TROOPS.

I call your attention to what I regard a serious disadvantage to the service. It has been the practice of the army of the Potomac, and heretofore of the army of the West, instead of brigading troops from the same State under the command of its own generals, to so brigade them as not to have more than one or two regiments from the same State in a brigade. The tendency of such a course is to destroy local ties and attachments, and to weaken the feeling of State pride and of responsibility to their friends and neighbors at home, which would animate brigades constituted only of regiments from the same State, and commanded by State commanders. In thus dividing our regiments, placing Illinois men under commanders from other States, they lose their identity, and feel that if they achieve glory it will not redound to themselves or their State.

Another point. In the early stages of the war, the patriotism of our citizens was a great that in each call our quota was more than full and thousands of Illinoisans entered the service in Missouri and other States. There is a strong desire on the part of all such to be recognized as Illinois troops, and the department at Washington has only partially responded to their wishes in this behalf. I desire to suggest to the General Assembly, that a memorial to the President and Congress, for a change in these last particulars would, perhaps meet with their favorable consideration.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Here is another subject, in respect to which, I believe the interests of the service would not suffer. That is for the General Assembly to petition Congress to amend its law of July, 1861, so as to confer upon each regiment and company in the service the election of its own officers. In consequence of the remoteness of the army, I find the greatest difficulty in exercising the power of appointment, even to my own satisfaction. It involves the necessity of deciding frequently upon *ex parte* statements. While endeavoring to adjust the scales as impartially and equally as I can, between Republicans and Democrats, I find that each complains that the other is unreasonably favored; which fact may be considered some evidence of impartiality. I must be permitted to claim that I have been fortunate in my appointments, from the fact that in no single State have the officers so generally distinguished themselves, or in which there have been so many promotions to the higher ranks, as in our own. Further, almost every Colonel in the service, has proved himself worthy of promotion. Nothing has so far occurred in the conduct of our officers or men to show that many, if any, great mistakes have been committed in the exercise of the appointing power. But at the same time, I have the utmost confidence in the judgement and patriotism of the men composing the various regiments, and I could not fear that the power might be safely entrusted to them, if Congress can be prevailed upon to amend its law by taking the appointing power from the Governors of the different States, and leaving the elections to the officers and men of the regiments. The executives would then be relieved of a most laborious and unthankful service, which consumes much time which could well be devoted to other great duties devolving upon them.

TAKING THE VOTES OF VOLUNTEERS.

I desire to call especial attention to the importance of an enactment, making provision for taking the votes of the volunteers of the State in actual service. The fact that a man is fighting to sustain his country's flag should not deprive him of the highest privilege of citizenship, viz: the right to take a part in the selections of his rulers. The soldier should be allowed a voice in the nation for the existence of which he is placing his life in peril. The reason which has excluded the soldier in the regular army does not apply to the soldier in the volunteer service. The regular looses his State identity and, to a certain extent, local citizenship. The volunteer, on the other hand, does not. He still continues to be a son of Illinois, fighting under his State flag as well as the stars and stripes. A force of one hundred and thirty-five thousand volunteered to the field from our State. Of this number it is safe to say one hundred thousand are voters. And if they were not legally voters previous to the enlistment, that act ought certainly to make them so. No man more justly owns the right of citizenship than he who voluntarily takes up arms in defense of his country and its dearest rights. These men have as deep an interest in the selection of the representatives who are to a great extent to control and direct the destinies of the country, as any other class of persons. The Secretary of War most justly decided that he who votes must bear arms. Shall not the Legislatures of the different States respond by saying: "And who bears arms must vote?" I see nothing in our constitution that prohibits the enactment of such a law. On the contrary, section 5, of article III, of that instrument, provides that "No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this State." Justice demands that this provision should be carried out in its letter and spirit. Past Legislatures, not anticipating the present anomalous condition of national affairs passed no enactment by which it can be legally carried into effect. A law can be framed without difficulty, providing for taking the votes of the soldiers in active service, at least for the most important offices, viz: State officers, representatives in Congress, and members of the Legislature. In the election of these officers, the soldier, although away from home, takes as much, if not more, interest than the citizen actually on the spot. He reads the newspapers, receives letters from his friends, and in fact understands the issues of the day as well as, if not better than, the man for the defense of whose home he has taken up arms.

It may be objected that great difficulty and expense would necessarily be created in taking the vote of the army in the field. But I submit that nearly all the difficulty and expense would be obviated by the following simple and effective plan: The three field officers, or, in their absence, the three ranking officers of each regiment of infantry or cavalry, and three highest commissioned officers, or those acting in their places, of each battery of artillery, or each company or squadron of infantry or cavalry on detached service, might be made the inspectors of the election, with power to appoint the proper person clerk of the election, so that the vote may be taken on the day fixed by the constitution.

ARRESTS.

As early as September 10, 1862, a letter of mine was published, in answer to one inquiring the cause of a certain arrest, in which I stated that I had not advised *that*, or any other arrests, or been consulted as to the propriety of their being made; and also stating that the power ought to be exercised only in extreme cases. The subject is one full of difficulty. On the one hand it is plain to be seen that in time of war the power to arrest summarily is often absolutely necessary and justifiable, if upon no other, upon the paramount and all-controlling plea of national self-preservation. The utterance of treasonable words, the discouragement of enlistments, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy in any way, are undeniably sufficient grounds for arrest. A traitor or spy in a loyal State, in time of war, as justly deserves to be arrested and hung, or shot, as the same class of persons in disloyal States. The assault upon the life of the State is the highest crime known to the law, and should, especially in times like the present, be most rigorously and summarily dealt with.

On the other hand, my democracy is such as to teach me to entertain the highest regard for the rights of the individual, believing that every man, whether he be white, yellow, red, or black, is entitled to liberty, and should be sacredly protected in the enjoyment of his person and property, and in the utmost liberty of speech and action consistent with loyalty to the Government. These are the rock-founded principles of our Government, to be sacredly guarded and preserved. It is indeed cause of gratulation that the people are disposed to scan closely every infraction of personal liberty. We should guard jealously, as the apple of our eye, that protection to personal rights which has been a shining characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, from the period at which it emerged from heathenish barbarism, down, through all the stages of progress, till, under our form of government, it culminated in the full light of civil and religious liberty.

Hence, I think that arrests should be made only in extreme cases, in which there can be no doubt as to the propriety and necessity therefor; that the reasons should be given to the prisoner and the public, unless plainly to the injury of the public service; and in all cases it should appear that individual malice or party reasons had not prompted thereto. While I have not examined the question, in order to decide how far the President may go in making arrests in a State not declared to be under martial law, yet it would seem that as the delay for proclaiming martial law could not in any case be great, it ought to precede the exercise of this power of arrest. This would seem necessary from the fact that military power begins where the civil law fails to afford redress, and the distinction where the one ceases and the other begins should be clearly defined. Indeed, it would seem that, in a time of war, martial law might be properly proclaimed in every State where there was evidence that traitors and spies would openly or secretly give aid to the enemy, relying upon the chances of delay and appliances of ingenious counsel for escape under civil process. Surely there should be in every loyal State a determination that no traitor shall outrage the sentiment of the country, and set at defiance the constitution and laws of so good a government as ours, by giving aid, either in word or deed, to the rebels who would overthrow it. Most certainly would an administration entitle itself to the condemnation of the country, and to the infamy of history, which suffered treason to stalk defiantly in our midst, without rebuke and summary punishment.

ILLINOIS AND THE WAR.

For details in the raising, equipment, arming, supplying and sending troops into the field, I refer you to the report of the Adjutant General, to whose untiring labors and able and faithful co-operation I acknowledge myself deeply indebted, in the management of the military affairs of the State. His report also includes the reports of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General, who have been most untiring and efficient in the management of their several departments.

The following summary will convey an idea of the important part which the State of Illinois and her troops have performed in the war.

On the 15th of April, 1861, the State was called on for six regiments of infantry. The same day proclamation was made, and on April 16th, General Order No. 1, Adjutant General's office, was issued, calling for those regiments, Springfield being designated as the place of general rendezvous.

Under this call the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th regiments were organized and mustered into the United States service, on the 25th, 26th, 29th and 30th days of April. These troops were subsequently organized into a brigade, and, under the orders of the Secretary of War, ordered to Cairo during the same month.

Before the completion of the organization of these regiments, and on the 19th of April, Brig. Gen. R. K. Swift, 6th division of the State militia, was ordered to proceed to Cairo and hold that point. Six companies of infantry and four batteries of artillery promptly responded, and on the 22d Gen. Swift, with a force of about one thousand men, arrived at Cairo. This fact is to be mentioned as highly creditable to the patriotism and promptness of the citizens of Chicago; for in the space of two days after the telegram from Washington, ordering our troops to occupy Cairo, Chicago was sending off trains bearing her citizen soldiery, armed, equipped and supplied with all necessary subsistence, thus preventing, as I trust we ever shall prevent, the tramp of traitor feet upon the sacred sod of Illinois.

These forces served a few days, until relieved by the six regiments, when those of them which did not enter the three months service were discharged. The service rendered to the State by this force was of the utmost importance.

At the special session of April, 1861, ten regiments of infantry were authorized. (See laws.) They were immediately raised, consisting of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, and tendered to the Government. The War Department declined at first to accept more than six of them, but subsequently, after strong solicitation, accepted the remaining four.

In June the War Department authorized the acceptance of one battalion of light artillery and one regiment of cavalry. And in July it authorized the acceptance of thirteen regiments of infantry, one additional battalion of artillery, and three additional regiments of cavalry. Under these orders, the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 43d, 46th, 48th, 49th and 50th regiments of infantry, the 1st, 2d and 3d regiments of cavalry and eight companies of artillery were raised.

In addition to this, several regiments, called independent regiments, were authorized by the War Department, and in August full authority was given to accept all who were willing to enlist.

Under these various orders, the recruiting was so rapid, that during the year 1861 (in addition to thousands who in May and June were refused acceptance, and left the State to enter the service), fifty regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry and one regiment of artillery were organized and mustered into service.

On the 3d of December, 1861, the Secretary of War, by General Order No. 105, directed that no more regiments, batteries or independent companies should be raised by the Governors of the States, except upon special requisition by the War Department, but that those forming would be completed, or the men assigned to regiments in the field; and the entire recruiting service for regiments in the field was taken from the Governors of the States, and transferred to Superintendents appointed by the War Department. At that time the State had sent to the field about forty thousand men, and had in the camps of instruction about seventeen thousand. During the month of December, these troops in camps were organized, and afterwards sent to the field, as fast as they could be armed and clothed, and included infantry to No. 65, thirteen cavalry, and two regiments of artillery.

On the 17th of May, the State was called on for another regiment of infantry; and on the 25th of the same month, the Secretary of War called the entire militia force of the State to the defense of the national capital. Two days afterwards, the call was revoked.

Five regiments of three months' volunteers was immediately organized, to wit: 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th and 71st. The 67th, 69th and 70th, were assigned to duty in guarding rebel prisoners in this State; the 68th was sent to Washington and the 71st to Columbus.

On the 7th of July nine more regiments of infantry were called for, and on the 4th of August our quota of 300,000 militia was called out. It was provided also that unless our quota should be raised by the 15th of the same month a draft would be ordered. On application to the War Department we were informed that our quota of 300,000 was 26,148, but that as we had furnished 16,978 in excess of our proportion on previous calls, our quota on the first call of 300,000 would be 9,170, to which adding 26,148, would make our total quotas under both calls 35,318. In a few days afterwards, however, it was decided that although we had raised this 9,170 surplus on previous calls, yet we were not to be credited with it on last calls. To raise, therefore, 52,296 was the work of a few days. One-half of these forces were to be volunteers for three years, and the other militia for nine months. The former would be entitled to bounty and premium, and the latter would not.

Application was made to fill both quotas for three years, and allowed by the War Department. No extension was asked by this State, although the time was extended until the 22d of August, but before that time arrived our quota under both calls was filled with our five thousand surplus.

Since the filling of these calls, several regiments of cavalry and batteries of artillery have been authorized.

The State has furnished as follows:

First the infantry regiments under call of April, 1861	6
Three months regiments under call of May, 1862	6
Three years regiments	118
	130
Cavalry	14
Artillery	2
	146

Beside these regiments, two regiments of cavalry are organizing, four additional batteries have been sent to the field and three more are organizing, making a grand total of 135,000 men.

In addition to all these calls made upon the State, on the 14th of August the Secretary of War telegraphed that 34,179 men were required to fill up our old regiments. In anticipation that our quotas would not be made by voluntary enlistments, the Secretary of War had, on the 9th of that month, ordered an enrollment of the entire militia to be made, and regulations for drafting were adopted. It was also ordered by the War Department on the 14th of August, "that if the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will (would) be ordered for the deficiency."

On the 23d of August, general militia order No. 1 was issued from the Adjutant General's office, directing the enrollment of the militia force of the State to be made. In accordance therewith, enrolling officers, commissioners and surgeons, as directed by the War Department, were appointed. The expenses of enrollment are to be paid by the general government. The enrollment has been nearly completed, but in view of the probabilities that no draft will be made at present, the draft commissioners and surgeons were in September directed to proceed no further in the discharge of their duties, until further ordered.

It will be seen from the above summary that the loyal people of Illinois have promptly responded to every call of the government. Even when the last call for 600,000 was made, and when the government, having no expectation of raising the number by volunteering, provided for supplying the deficiency by draft, Illinois came proudly forward, and was almost the only State which promptly furnished her whole quota of volunteers. She thus escaped the necessity and mortification of a draft.

But not alone in prompt response to the government, but also in glorious achievements in the field, have the Illinois troops vindicated the loyalty, upheld the honor and reflected glory on the State. Every flash of telegraphic fire has blazed with the lustre of grand achievements and heralded tidings of noble deeds and high daring. The State has furnished a large part of the effective fighting force of our Western army, as well as several splendid regiments and gallant soldiers to the army of the Potomac. In not only one, or a few, but in every engagement the Illinois troops have come out of battle with bright wreathes of glory around their brows. They have never hesitated in the hour of conflict or quailed in the face of danger. If in one or two instances they have been compelled to surrender with other troops, in every case they have escaped the blame attached thereto, displayed the loftiest courage, and been the last to yield their weapons to the foe.

The list of promotions of the commanders of Illinois regiments to generals and major generals for gallant conduct, is a long one. But not only commissioned officers, but non-commissioned officers and privates of the various regiments have established a well earned reputation for effective and dauntless courage. So that it may be truthfully said that Illinois leads the column of loyal States. The name of our State is synonomous with lofty courage and great achievement. In no instance has it been said that our brave troops are inferior to any in the service. Patient, obedient, vigilant, brave, they are ever ready for any service however difficult or perilous, whether in the camp, on the march, or in the field. Many, alas, too many, gallant spirits have ended their devotion to their country with their lives. Wallace, Hogg, Applington, Davis, Thomas H. Smith, Irwin, Kilpatrick, Raith, Tupper, White, Ross, Thrush, and McCullough, and others of the noble dead, are names long to be remembered. They are the flower of the State; her chosen sons who fell with their faces to the foe. "Leaving, in battle, no blot upon their names," their heroic deeds look calmly and proudly forth from their "death beds of fame." And [illegible] a rude hillock on the banks of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Potomac, the Yazoo, and the great Father of rivers, marks the spot where the humbler, but no less brave, patriotic and noble-hearted soldier of Illinois mingles his manly form with its mother earth. Not less religiously are their memories kept green in the hearts of the narrower circles of relatives and friends, who knew them well in life and sincerely mourn them in their premature, yet glorious death.

RECORD OF ILLINOIS SOLDIERS.

In this connection, I recommend to the Legislature that a work be prepared and published, containing a record of every regiment, the prominent battles and skirmishes it has participated in, the name of every soldier, the fact of his having been wounded or killed in battle, as the case may be, etc. Such a record would be of priceless value to our State, and would for all time would remain the most glorious history of the part she has taken in the war for the defense of the Union, that could possibly be written. They would be a household work.

SANITARY COMMISSIONS.

It would be improper, in a communication like this, not to refer to the immense benefits which have been conferred upon the army by the contributions and efforts of individuals in supplying it with stores necessary to the health and comfort of the soldiers. Indeed, could the people be fully informed how vast have been these efforts and contributions, they would feel a degree of pride for their State which no other subject could excite, unless it be the prowess and manly endurance of the sick and wounded for whom they have been made. Almost every village and neighborhood have been the theatre of these efforts. Large-hearted men have paid liberally in money and stores of various kinds, while noble souled women have plied their busy fingers in preparing garments and such articles of food as were deemed indispensable. Soldiers' aid societies have been formed in every part of the State, and their agents have ever been on hand covering battle fields with ambulances, and supplying the hospitals with beds, bandages, and all needed appliances for sick and wounded soldiers. Among these humane agencies, it will not be considered a disparagement of any other, to name, with profound respect, the Sanitary Commission of Chicago, under the direction of its able, faithful, and most efficient President. The operations of this commission have been upon a scale of the largest usefulness, drawing its supplies not alone from the citizens of Chicago, whose contributions have been on a scale of munificence unexcelled by any city in the Union, but also from every portion of the State.

I deem it my duty to refer more particularly to this subject, because, notwithstanding so much had been done and was doing in this great work, yet so large was our army, so large was the number of our wounded in our numerous and bloody battles, so extensive were the ravages of disease and death consequent upon exposure, new modes of living, unhealthy localities, etc., and so utterly unable was the United States Government to supply so many at the right time, that constant appeals for relief from the army, and from the agents already in the field, came to me constantly. The appeals were made to me as Governor of the State, and I deemed it my duty to lend the aid of the State, so far as it was in my power, by sending succor and comfort to the brave men who had gone forth from their kindred and homes and periled health, property, life, and all, for their country.

On the 20th of August, 1862, I established an agency, in the nature of a State Sanitary Bureau, and directed the State Commissary General to take charge of this department, to whom all communications and packages should be addressed: I also despatched an agent to Cairo, to receive, and forward from there, all packages sent to his care. I then addressed a circular to the people of the State of Illinois, soliciting them to forward their contributions. As proof of the liberal response of the people, both in money and needed stores, I refer you to the very interesting report of the Commissary General.

In connection with the foregoing, I desire to call your attention to the important consideration, that while the war lasts, the necessity of these benevolent efforts will not cease to exist. I have no hesitation in saying that this great sanitary enterprise should receive the strong encouragement of the General Assembly, and be made, to some extent, the subject of legislative action.

SANITARY BUREAU.

Should this General Assembly continue the Bureau now established, with proper safeguards and checks, it would be the means of immense relief to our sick and wounded, and would, in some small way, pay the debt we owe them for their great sacrifices. It would at least be a well merited token of regard from the people of a great state to their brave sons. It would add but comparatively little to their burthens. An agent could be most usefully employed in accompanying every regiment, for the purpose of taking care of the sick, burying the dead, marking the spot of burial, and corresponding with the friends and the government at home, as to the sanitary wants of the troops; and I call your attention to a copy of a resolution, herewith submitted, of the Board of Supervisors of Vermillion county, requesting the appointment of a sanitary agent, to transmit stores to the various armies and hospitals where soldiers from that county may be located. It has been suggested that each county should have an agent appointed by the state to report periodically to the head of a State Bureau. I have addressed a letter to the various chaplains, urging the importance of these matters. They and the other officers and the soldiers, in many instances, no doubt, give such attention as their various duties will allow; but it is evident that very much in addition could be done by a person charged with the special responsibilities of these duties. It would perhaps be difficult in any law to provide for the innumerable modes in which relief can be and ought to be afforded; and, it is, therefore, that I make the recommendation, as above, and that a sufficient sum be placed under the control of the head of that bureau, for the purpose of carrying out these sacred objects.

In connection with this subject, I must also refer to the very interesting reports of state sanitary agents, who have been visiting various hospitals, and other places where large numbers of our sick and wounded are confined. These suggestions are of the deepest interest to all concerned in the welfare of the soldiers. The greatest benefit has ensued from their labors in visiting the hospitals, cheering the soldiers, writing letters for them, supplying them with comforts of apparel and food, and pointing out any abuses which, in most cases, were promptly remedied.

SURGEON GENERAL.

Many of the States have created the office of Surgeon General, giving such an officer supervision of the medical corps of the State and superintendence of the supplies of proper medicines, for the government hospitals, etc. Such an officer might act in conjunction with the sanitary bureau, and be authorized to employ such aid as may be necessary in taking care of the sick and wounded, providing for transportation of supplies of the sanitary department, procuring discharges, passes and transportation of sick, furloughs for wounded and other needed assistance.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

After the most careful reflection I am led to recommend to the General Assembly the erection of a hospital or soldiers' home. In such an institution, our sick and wounded could be within the reach of their friends at home, whose anxiety and vigilance would secure for them from the United States officers in charge, comfortable lodging, food, clothing and proper medical attendance.

In my visits to the sick and wounded, I have found an overpowering desire among them to be taken to their own State, where they would be within reach of their friends. I found the dying also breathing out the vain wish that they might be allowed to draw their last breath upon the soil of the State, which had the first claim upon their affections, and for which they were then laying down their lives.

I therefore recommend that the State of Illinois make provision for a soldiers' home in the State, to be sustained, if practicable, by the general government. But, in any event, I recommend the establishment of such an institution at some accessible point in our State. Nothing could more inspire the gratitude or stimulate the patriotism of our gallant countrymen in the field, or prove a nobler monument of the State's paternal regard for her loyal sons than such an institution as this.

BOUNTIES.

I feel it my duty also to call the attention of the General Assembly to the subject of bounties. I believe the State of Illinois should be behind no other in the liberal remuneration of its troops.

They have surely deserved as much in this regard as those of any other State. Very many of them are poor, and have large and helpless families. Those in more prosperous circumstances have sacrificed much in happiness and loss of business and property, in going to the war. In the event that the General Assembly shall provide for such bounty, it would, it seems to me, be eminently proper to adopt some measure for refunding to the counties the bounties which they so generously paid to their soldiers, or in some equitable mode to relieve them, *pro tanto*, of the amount required to be raised toward this object. Perhaps the best mode of providing the means for this bounty, would be to provide for the issue of twenty-year bonds, which would only devolve the necessity of a tax to meet the interest.

I am aware that in making these various recommendations, the debt of the State will be considerably increased. Still, while I am disposed to counsel the utmost economy in all other objects of expenditures, I feel it a matter of sacred duty, a question of State pride, to evince at least reasonable liberality to the men who have so nobly served the State, and shed upon it, by their heroic prowess, a name and glory which are to be the priceless heritage of our children for all time to come. As I have said, the debt of the State is small, compared with our immense resources. We have, also, the sure prospect of being, twenty years hence, when the principal of the bonds would mature, almost the first State in the Union, in the amount of its taxable property, and in wealth and power.

The proceedings of the late Constitutional Convention, may be held up, not only as a justification of expenses already incurred, but as an example to be followed upon this subject by this General Assembly. That convention, by resolution, authorized the expenditure of $500,000 for the relief of our soldiers in the field. It is true, that having no legislative power, the act was a nullity, and bonds issued under such authority would have been worthless in the market. Yet the passage of the resolution may be taken as the animus of that body, and as evidence of what they would have done had the power existed. The question of power does not arise in your case. I leave the whole subject in your hands, not doubting that you will give to it the grave consideration which its high importance demands at your hands; not doubting that when all we hold dear of life, liberty, property and happiness is seriously imperiled, our hearts will fully and greatfully go out to those who have risked all to leave them to us and those who come after us.

INCREASE OF PAY TO PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

I hope this General Assembly will send its potent voice to Congress, demanding an increase of pay to the private soldier. His present pay is only $13 per month, or $156 per year, a sum totally insufficient to support him and his family at the present high rate of every article of family consumption, at least fifty per cent. higher now than when the war commenced. Thirteen dollars per month is no better pay now than seven dollars would have been two years since. It will be economy in the government to increase the pay, or desertions, already numerous, will become still more so. No soldier can bear the thought that his wife and children is in destitution and suffering. I recommend a strong appeal by this General Assembly to Congress for this most important and humane object.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The several appropriations of the last session were disbursed, as will appear from the reports of the officers having charge thereof. Other appropriations will be required to carry on the State government for the ensuing biennial term. In ordinary times, the amount set aside for the Executive department, would have been ample, but in the extraordinary demands of business, and the great increase of official duties, it has not been sufficient. I have frequently been compelled to dispense with necessary and important services for the want of means. The want of the requisite assistance in the departments immediately connected with the executive has accumulated unusual and burdensome labors upon all those employed therein. All that is required, however, is an appropriation which will be sufficient for the purpose, having in view the extraordinary demands continually to arise during the pendency of the war.

OUR COUNTRY.

The recent partial reverse of our arms at Fredericksburg has caused some to look with despondency upon the prospect of the suppression of the rebellion. Such should not be the case. The most successful armies in the world have met with reverses. The battle at Fredericksburg seemed to be almost a necessity. The public sentiment would no longer brook delay. The demoralization of the army, and the exhausted patience of the country, demanded a forward movement at all hazards. The battle at Fredericksburg has established the important fact that the Grand Army of the Potomac is not wanting in will or courage, and that upon an equal field our triumph would be sure and glorious. It can certainly be no cause of exultation to the enemy that he has maintained his ground when fighting against direct assault from behind impregnable fortifications. That a way will be found to dislodge him I have no fears.

My faith in ultimate triumph is stronger now than ever, because I believe that the administration has settled upon the true, the only policy under which it is possible to achieve success. That policy consists, first, in a more vigorous prosecution of the war—second, in the Proclamation of Emancipation. A sickening despondency occasioned by painful delays has been preying fearfully upon the heart of the nation. But true, loyal hearts beat with quicker pulsations when the Administration, freeing itself from the incubus which seemed to weigh it down, resolved upon the policy henceforward to "move upon the enemy's works."

To the timid, conservative mind the inauguration of the policy of Emancipation may have seemed rash, and the clamors raised against it may have had their effect in recent elections; but this effect was temporary. Time will abundantly prove that this policy was dictated by a just and wise statesmanship, and that it will be followed by a successful termination of our troubles.

There are but few, even among the politicians, who openly avow that they are opposed to Emancipation in the abstract. The pretense is, that it is unconstitutional. I freely confess that in peace times there existed no power to issue a Proclamation to free the slaves. In peace, when all the people obey the Constitution and laws, neither Congress nor the President could interfere with slavery. Any attempt to do so would be an unauthorized and flagrant usurpation of power. In such case the jurisdiction of each State over all its domestic institutions would be ample and complete. The right of intervention was never claimed in such a case. On the contrary it was persistently denied by the President and the party which elevated him to the Presidency.

I am for the Constitution of my country, and desire to see it sustained in its true spirit and according to its honest and fair interpretation. I may not be able to appreciate highly the wisdom of the provision for the return of a fugitive slave to a bondage from which he is escaping, as an independent proposition; yet because it is in the constitution and was one of its compromises, in consideration of which the free States got the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787, because it is in the Constitution, and because the Constitution was in every other respect so perfect, because it is the work of our fathers, and the organic law of the nation, I have been and still am willing to see its every provision enforced and maintained, in the protection of every right claimed by those who submit to its authority. I have always stood ready with my vote, my voice, and, if need be, my life, to protect every section in the enjoyment of all its rights. If the seceding States had remained quiet, and not assailed the government, not trampled in the dust the very Constitution which secured them the uninterrupted enjoyment of their cherished institution, there would have been not only no right, but no disposition, to have proclaimed emancipation. But they have overthrown this Constitution and established for themselves a new one, therefore they can claim no rights under the old. After years of deliberate premeditation, and secret preparation, they perpetrated the act of secession, they denied their allegiance to the Constitution, set up an independent government, despoiled the nation of its money, its arms and munitions of war, seized upon our forts, insulted our flag, fired upon our soldiers at Fort Sumter, plunged our hitherto peaceful people into sanguinary fratricidal war, filled every homestead with grief, and covered the land with two hundred thousand fresh made graves. From the outset until now they have been invoking the aid of foreign bayonets to butcher our citizens, and to carry out their wicked purpose to overthrow the constitution; they have throughout conducted the war upon principles of barbarity disgraceful to the darkest annals of savage warfare.

The seceding States have forfeited all right to the protection of their slaves, or even their own lives, under the constitution, and the people of the loyal States are released from any constitutional obligation to protect them in any right whatever. A ferocious and bloody internecine war, brought on by the wicked and infernal machinations of the rebels themselves, has changed all the relations of the government and all the obligations of the constitution to them.

The propriety of the proclamation is still further vindicated upon the higher ground of national self-preservation. Though slavery was entirely beyond the reach of the government in time of peace, yet the government, in the exercise of its belligerent rights, has not only the power, but it is its bounden duty to preserve unmutilated its territory, and to weaken, cripple and crush out, by all available means, a rebellion aiming to undermine its national existence.

That the President has forborne long before taking this final step, was to have been expected of one who had so often denied the right of intervention in the domestic institutions of the States; but when the seceding States themselves made the issue—slavery against the government—resorted to arms to overthrow the constitution, and to carve out of our dismembered territory an oligarchy, the chief corner stone of which was to be slavery as a perpetual institution; and when also it cannot be denied that slavery is the principal element in support of the rebellion; I maintain, under all circumstances, the proclamation was not only justifiable but inevitable. And if in time of war the government can take the life of an enemy without the ordinary process of law provided for by the constitution, *a fortiori*, can it not deprive the enemy of his property and emancipate his slaves?

Indeed, it seems that Providence had protracted this war and subjected our people to frequent humiliations and reverses, for the purpose of making the destruction of slavery inevitable. In the first impressions entertained by the President and the nation—that the levy of seventy-five thousand men was sufficient to intimidate the rebels into submission; if our arms in the first instance had been everywhere triumphant; if the Grand Army of the Potomac had driven back the rebels at Manassas, had taken Richmond, and planted the flag upon the capitol of every State, and we had everywhere been victorious by land and by sea, crushing the enemy as it were within the contracting folds of a fearful anaconda, and the enemy had returned to the rightful authority of the government; then undoubtedly the Union would have been restored with the same blistering curse of slavery to rest upon us forever in the future, as it had been in the past, a perpetual element of strife and heart-burning. Under such a state of things the necessity would not have arisen under which slavery could have been constitutionally abolished. But now the necessity of emancipation is forced upon us by the inevitable events of the war, and is made constitutional by the act of the rebels themselves; and the only road out of this war is by blows aimed at the heart of the rebellion, in the entire demolition of the evil which is the cause of all our present fearful complications. It is now made palpably striking, that if slavery should be left undisturbed, the war would be protracted until the loss of life and national bankruptcy would make peace desirable upon any terms. Hence slavery must be removed. Thus the rebellion which was designed to perpetuate slavery and plant it upon an enduring basis, is now, under a righteous Providence, being made the instrument to destroy it, and to consummate peace upon the solid and enduring basis of universal liberty.

It is now but too plainly the policy of our government to strike a fatal blow at what we know and what the Confederates themselves claim to be the chief element of their strength.

George W. Johnson, the secession provisional governor of Kentucky, in his message of November 26, 1861, says:

"The presence of the negro race adds greatly to the military spirit and strength of the Confederate States. They till their grounds, while our sons fight our battles; and our ordinary pursuits are scarcely interrupted by the war."

That he is right in this view, I ask you to look at the fact that the South has a population of about five and a half millions of whites, who are devoting all their energies to the prosecution of the rebellion, and about three and a half millions of blacks, who are at work upon their farms and in their shops, supplying the white population with everything required to subsist the rebels in the army and their families at home. If we emancipate the slave, call him off from raising supplies on the farm and in the shop, we would thus drive the rebel home to support and protect his family, reduce largely his effective fighting force, very soon bring him to terms of submission, and the war to a close; and the nation by the kind Providence of the Almighty God would stand forth redeemed and disinthralled from the curse of slavery.

The workings of the policy of emancipation to this end are already visible. "Events" are significantly "casting their shadows before." Each successive day of the rebellion only hastens this glorious consummation. West Virginia is already another star upon our national banner. Missouri may already be numbered as among the free States. In Kentucky and Tennessee the rebels are reaping the fruits of their rebellion in the hourly escape of their slaves. They are making terms with their slaves for their services after the first day of January upon the basis of paid labor. And from all reports from those States the indications plainly are, that it will neither be to the interest nor to the desire of their people longer to continue an institution from which they can reap only perpetual troubles. The same causes are strongly operating in Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Maryland, Louisiana; and indeed almost every slave State begins to see and feel that the tenure by which slave property is holden is a very loose and uncertain one. The administration justifiably holds out emancipation as punishment to the rebels for their treason; and the slave is only too glad to seize upon the first opportunity to taste the sweets of freedom, and eagerly to lay hold of the hope held out to him of liberty for himself and his posterity forever.

In auxiliary co-operation with this great movement upon the tide of events, it is worthy of notice the present administration has faithfully enforced the statutes against slave piracy, and prosecuted to conviction and punishment dealers in the slave trade. It has made a successful treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. It has passed a homestead bill, insuring the settlement of the territories with a free population. It has written freedom on the face of our broad territorial domain, by prohibiting slavery forever therein. It has abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, so that no slave shall again clank the chain of human bondage in face of the Capitol. It has entered into diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia. It has crowned the whole by the Proclamation of Emancipation. Thus we have before us the cheerful picture of a speedy termination of the war by the adoption of the right policy, by the removal of the cause of the sanguinary strife, and a saving adjustment of our difficulties upon the permanent basis of a similarity of institutions, and it is to be hoped a speedy and mutual forgiveness of past wrongs and injuries. We are permitted to hope that, among the results of this war the *negro question*, so long the pestilent source of clamorous controversy, will be banished forever from the arena of party politics, and that parties will hereafter be divided upon great material issues and interests, which in this nation are vast enough to challenge the genius and ambition of the loftiest statesmanship in their proper and well directed development, and which, if they do not so excite the passions of men, will afford a far more interesting and profitable discussion to the people. And upon this happy consummation it cannot be doubted that the civilized world will hail our redemption with joy; and that the country, relieved from the moral, social and material depression of slavery, under the life-giving and energizing power of free labor, and free institutions, will march onward in the race of national progress to the highest pinacle of power, prosperity and grandeur.

I am not deterred, by the humbug clamor of the day, from saying that I subscribed to the much ridiculed proposition of the President—that there can be no hope for permanency and solid peace "with one half the country free and the other slave"—that two antagonistic forms of society cannot, among civilized men, co-exist and endure. The one must give way or, cease to exist—the other become universal. But this antagonism once removed, and the people of all the states having the same institutions and the same system of labor, and brought together in business and social intercourse by the vastly increased means of international communication through railroads and telegraphs, as well as by rivers and roads, unity of the parts, however remote and locally diversified, will be produced, and lasting peace and prosperity secured. It has been proposed, even in the North, to secure this homogeneousness by the introduction of slavery into every State of the Union. This would be a retrograde step. A far nobler and better policy, and altogether a more stable basis of prosperity, and more congenial to the civilization of a Christian age, would be "to proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof."

In the new policy of emancipation, thus inaugurated, I feel that it is of the utmost importance to meet and silence the prejudice which, for partisan purposes, is attempted to be excited against the alleged injurious effects of emancipation. It is not to be overlooked that there exists a degree of prejudice in the minds of the people, upon the subject of giving freedom to the slave, to which politicians appeal with fatal injury to the cause of that enlightened progress which has been so Providentially placed within the reach of the present generation. A grand opportunity is presented to us by the logic of events. By a wise and Christian policy, we blot out a mighty wrong to one class of people now in bondage, and secure lasting peace and happiness to another.

I am sure of two things: First—that when slavery is removed, this rebellion will die out, and not before. Second—I believe and predict, and commit the prediction in this State paper to meet the verdict of my successors in office and of posterity, that the change brought about by the policy of emancipation will pass off in a way so *quietly and so easily*, that the world will stand amazed that we should have entertained such fears of its evils. During the war, there will be necessarily some suffering among so many slaves thrown out of employment, and many, perhaps large numbers of them, will seek a temporary refuge in the free States, and every man who has a human heart within him, will treat them kindly; but with the return of peace, the demand for labor in the South will be greatly increased, and there will be an exodus not only of these fugitives, but of the free colored population to the South. The demand for labor in the South will be greatly increased by the subdivision of large farms into numerous small ones, in the hands of a much larger number of owners; also by the reclamation of immense regions of fertile country in all our Southern States, waiting only the plastic touch of free labor, the settlement of which has been retarded by the existence of slavery, tending, as it always has, and necessarily always will, to discourage the immigration of free white citizens. No reasonable fears of competition with the free labor of the Northern States need be entertained, because the emancipated slave will have protection and employment upon the soil which he has heretofore cultivated in bondage. Emancipation does not increase the number of negroes by an additional one. There will not be a single acre of land less for cultivation, but a great deal more will probably be cultivated; there will be the same and an increasing demand for the culture of cotton, tobacco, sugar, and rice, for which the negro is peculiarly adapted; the Southern climate will remain unchanged, congenial to his constitution; and it is in the highest degree improbable that the negro will leave the State of his nativity, where his labor is in demand, where he understands, better than any one else the business to be done, and where the climate is adapted to him, to seek the cold climates of the North, to face the strong competition of northern, skilled free-labor, to encounter the prejudice against his color, and the pauperism and neglect which would meet him on every hand.

As to the state of society South, it is difficult for me to see how a population, basking in the sunlight of freedom, and breathing its pure air, with all the opportunities for education opened to them, and all the incentives of freedom, and to a higher elevation, can be more dangerous than the same population in the worthlessness and degradation of hopeless bondage. At the same time the effect upon the poorer classes of the white population, and upon the slave States at large, would be immediate and marked, as is most plainly proved by the far greater prosperity of the free over the slave States. We have but to look at contiguous free and slave States, with similar soil and climate, and of equal capacities, separated only by a narrow river or mere imaginary line, to find vigor, freshness, and prosperity in the former, and stationary sluggishness or slow progress in the latter.

But again, the prospects for colonization are brighter than ever before. Negotiations are now pending with States of South America, not unlikely to be successful, and opening new and inviting homes to the colored race. Colonization to Liberia may not, so far, have justified the country's anticipations; yet it is not unreasonable to suppose that under the new incentives of freedom, and conditions ameliorated by remunerated labor, the colored people will go in numbers largely increasing from year to year, till there will be a mighty exodus of the greater portion of that population. When the Government shall have opened commercial relations, and a regular trade with Africa and regions nearer the tropics, there is no reason why the negro may not seek the land of his fathers, or some region farther south, as certainly and readily as millions of foreigners from Britain and the continent now seek these United States. I know not the designs of Providence towards this people, but of this I feel sure, that no distant period will have elapsed, when not only the North, but the South, rejuvenated in every material and social interest, will rejoice in emancipation, though now, to the latter it may seem an intolerable injury.

For a vindication of the Government against any charge of unfairness to the seceding States, it is important, briefly, to consider a few historical facts. It is undoubtedly true that, from its institution down to the rebellion, there have been no acts of hostility by the Government towards the seceding States. On the contrary, the greater part of this time, the latter have had the ascendancy in our national councils, and been, in fact, the *pets* of the Government. They had not only the largest share of the offices, but also shaped the policy of the Government. For them Texas was admitted into the Union, with its slavery; for them the war was waged against Mexico. In 1850, California was denied admission into the Union, because another star of freedom would thereby be added to the constellation of States, and would secure additional Free State Senators and Representatives; for them the Fugitive Slave Law was passed and enforced; the Missouri Compromise, in 1820, was first passed to secure the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State, and afterwards, in 1854, it was repealed, because it inhibited the extension of slavery north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude. Kansas was invaded and her citizens murdered, to secure the admission of another slave State. The Dred Scott decision, which overturned the precedents of every court in the civilized world, and proclaimed the abhorrent doctrine that slavery might lawfully go into any State or Territory, was also made in the interest of the South. All freedom of utterance, for years past, was crushed out in the South by intolerant mob law. The same intolerance, bold and defiant, infected the capital in all its circles, social and political, crushing out even the utterances of the Senate chamber with the bludgeon and the bowie-knife. This spirit, growing more and more offensive and defiant, finally culminated in open rebellion, upon the pretext of the election of the present Chief Magistrate, by the vote of the people, fairly and constitutionally expressed. The rebel States then proceeded, against all warning and without cause, to lay their unhallowed hands upon our temple of liberty, to overthrow and destroy the constitution which so long nursed and protected them. Who, then, can dare to claim for them the protection of that constitution, or plead the inviolability of their State institutions under that constitution? Shall we hesitate, in view of the great crime and wickedness of this rebellion, to exterminate from the face of the earth the evil which is the cause of the wild storm of war, ruin and desolation which now confronts us on every hand.

In view of all these facts, I demand the removal of slavery. In the name of my country, whose peace it has disturbed and plunged into fearful civil war; in the name of the heroes it has slain; in the name of justice, whose highest tribunals it has corrupted and prostituted to its basest ends and purposes; in the name of Washington and Jefferson, and all the old patriots who struggled round about the camps of liberty, and who looked forward to the early extinction of slavery; in the name of progress, civilization and liberty, and in the name of God himself, I demand the utter and entire demolition of this heaven-cursed wrong of human bondage—this sole cause of the treason, death and misery which fill the land. Fear not the consequences; for the Almighty will uphold the arms of the hosts whose banners are blazoned with the glorious war-cry of liberty. Fear not foreign intervention, for the civilized nations of the world will hail with delight the unfurled banner of universal emancipation. We need not, it is true, expect sympathy from the privileged classes of Europe, because they seem to have an inveterate hatred against our liberal institutions. But the masses of Europe will sympathise with a nation which, for eighty-five years, has been the asylum for the down-trodden of every land, and which is now offering up the flower of its people to subdue a treasonable slave oligarchy. Let foreign nations stand advised that we have little dread of their intervention; that, though in the travail of an exhausting war, we are better prepared to encounter it now than ever before; and that nothing could more firmly knit together all parties in the loyal States, and give steadfastness to their purpose to be united and free, than the uncalled for intermeddling of any foreign power in our domestic troubles. In that event, instead of 1,000,000, 2,000,000 of armed men would rally to the standard, and overwhelm with speedy ruin all traitors at home, and all enemies from abroad. Then henceforth, in the management of this war, let our watchword be emancipation; emblazon it on every banner; shout it at the head of our charging columns and victorious legions; let it be "our pillar of cloud by day, and our pillar of fire by night;" then our arms shall be successful, and we shall solve the problem of the ages—that there is inherent energy enough in a government of the people to vindicate itself and survive all the throes of political and civil revolution. Slavery removed, and we shall have peace—solid and and enduring peace—and our nation, entering upon a new career, will leap with a mighty bound to be the greatest and freest upon the face of the earth.

I have hope for my country, because I think the right policy has been adopted. There remains but one thing to make my assurance doubly sure; and that is, I want to see no divisions among the friends of the Union in the loyal states. Could I know that the people of the free states were willing to ignore party, and resolved to act with one purpose and one will for the vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union, then I should have no doubt of a happy end to all our difficulties.

The secessionists have hoped for success upon three grounds. First, upon our supposed inferior valor; second, upon foreign aid; and, third, upon a divided North. The two first have failed them. They now despair of any foreign intervention, and on many battle fields the cool, determined bravery of our Northern troops has proved an overmatch for the fiery, impetuous valor of the South. But can I truthfully say that their strongest hope and main reliance, a divided North, has failed them?

To prove that this point is worthy of your consideration, and that the fate of the Republic is connected with it, let me refer a little to history.

At the Charleston Convention, in May, 1860, the Democratic party, which had so long swayed the destinies of America, became divided upon the slavery question. The radical, pro-slavery secession party adopted the views of Breckinridge; while the friends of the Union, in that party, followed the lead of Douglas. It is now worthy of notice that the leaders of both these parties looked upon this question of division among the people of the North as the decisive one. Mr. Breckinridge looked upon the probability of such a division as a bright omen for disunion; and Mr. Douglas contemplated such division with fear and trembling for the Republic.

Mr. Breckinridge, in a speech in the United States Senate, on the first day of August, 1861, said:

"Fight twelve months longer, and the *already opening differences* between New England and the Northwest will develop themselves. You have two confederacies now. Fight twelve months, and you will have three; twelve months longer, and you will have four.

On the first day of May, in the city of Chicago, Mr. Douglas said:

"I know that they (the secessionists) have expected to present a united South against a divided North. The conspirators have been led to the hope that in the Northern States it would be a party question, producing civil war between Democrats and Republicans, and the South, being united, would step in with their legions and help destroy the one and then conquer the victor. The scheme was bloodshed and civil war in every Northern State."

Mr. Douglas, further said, "I am a good partisan hater and fighter, in time of peace; but you will find me as good a patriot when the country is in danger. * * * It is your duty to lay aside party creeds and party platforms. Then I appeal to you, my Democratic friends, do not let mortification, growing out of a defeat in a partisan struggle, convert you from patriots to traitors to your native land. Whenever our government is assailed, when hostile armies are marching under rude and odious banners, the shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war."

I quote these words, because now the elements in this dark and dangerous hour most to be dreaded, springs from divisions in the Northern States, growing out of ambitions and strifes for individual and party ascendency. Mr. Douglas plainly foresaw the danger, and leaped the wide chasm of party to save his country.

Immeasurably important to our country is it now that there should be but one party, and that for the Union. In peace times, I confess myself to being a partisan, strong, relentless, unforgiving; but when the country is in such imminent peril, I try to know no party, save my country. In the appointments I have made to office, I have endeavored to confer them as nearly equally as possible, upon Republicans and Democrats. Whenever I see a man, be he a Republican or Democrat, who is ready to bring a good, honest heart, and a strong vigorous arm to the support of the Government, and lay aside all to save his country, then, irrespective of old party associations and affiliations, I will take him by the hand as a brother, and bury forever in the tomb of human forgetfulness all memory of former wrong.

If the members of this General Assembly, and the press and people of Illinois, in the spirit of lofty patriotism, could aside every thing of a party character, and evince to the country, to our army, and especially to the secession States, that we are one in heart and sentiment for every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war, it would have a more marked effect upon the suppression of the rebellion than great victories achieved over the enemy upon the battle field. For, when the North shall present an undivided front—a stern and unfaltering purpose to exhaust every available means to suppress the rebellion, then the last strong prop of the latter will have fallen from under it, and it will succumb and sue for peace. Should divisions mark our councils, or any considerable portion of our people give signs of hesitation, then a shout of exultation will go up, throughout all the hosts of rebeldom, and bon fires and illuminations be kindled in every Southern city, hailing our divisions as the sure harbingers of their success. We must stand by the President, and send up to him, and to our brave armies in the field, the support of an undivided sentiment and one universal cheer from the masses of all the loyal States. The stern realities of actual war have produced unanimity among our soldiers in the army. With them the paltry contests of men of political power dwindle into insignificance before the mightier question of the preservation of the national life. Coming into closer contact with Southern men and society, the sentiments of those who looked favorably upon Southern institutions have shifted round. They have now formed their own opinions of the proper relations of the Federal Government to them, which no sophistry of the mere politician can ever change. Seeing for themselves slavery and its effects upon both master and slave, they learn to hate it and swear eternal hostility to it in their hearts. Fighting for their country, they learn doubly to love it. Fighting for the Union, they resolve to preserve, at all hazards, the glorious palladium of our liberties.

Can we consent to send a keen and fatal pang to the heart of every Illinois soldier, now fighting for his country, by ill-timed party strife at home? Will we dampen his hope, cool his ardor, paralyze his arm? While our brave boys are in the field, exposed to snows and storms, often without tents, sleeping these cold nights upon the frozen earth, undergoing long and wearisome marches, suffering, bleeding, dying upon the battle field, or upon the roadside, and in hospitals scattered over the land, far away from home, wife, children and friends, can we consent to fritter away precious time, in these dark and eventful hours, in petty contentions for place and party ascendancy?

That I may relieve myself of the charge, by any one, of attempting to cast censure on any particular party, here let me say, that, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of this State, I know that the troops of Illinois are composed of both Republicans and Democrats; I cannot say definitely in what proportions, but I can say that both are largely represented, and that I have found no reason whatever to complain of either.

It also affords me great pleasure to say that I believe there is no considerable portion of any part of the State of Illinois in favor of a dissolution of the Union. I have been in a position where I could judge, and must condemn as uncharitable, the judgement of some friends, and say to them, that *traitors*, men who would pull down the pillars of this fair fabric of American independence of ours, are "few and far between." Indeed, I assert that any party in Illinois would soon meet with overwhelming popular condemnation, in the attempt to divide our blood-cemented Union by any imaginable boundary lines, under any pretenses, however plausible they might be.

I regret that appeals are being made to the masses by a few public presses in the country for separation from New England. Not a drop of New England blood courses my veins; still I should deem myself an object of commisseration and shame if I could forget her glorious history; if I could forget that the blood of her citizens freely commingled with that of my own ancestors upon those memorable fields which ushered in the millenium dawn of civil and religious liberty. I propose not to be the eulogist of New England; but she is indissolubly bound to us by all the bright memories of the past, by all the glory of the present, by all the hopes of the future. I shall always glory in the fact that I belong to a Republic in the galaxy of whose stars New England is among the brightest and best. Palsied be the hand that would sever the ties which bind the East and West.

There are differences of opinion as to the best mode of restoring a peaceful reunion and the healthful authority of the government; but I do not for a moment tolerate the idea that any considerable portion of either party would, upon any compromise or terms whatever, consent to a dismemberment of the Union. Even opposition to the policy of the Administration does not necessarily imply opposition to the Union. But here I desire to make a remark, to which I invite the patriotic consideration of the members of the General Assembly. It certainly is not unreasonable for the party, which has been placed in power under all the forms of constitutional usage and requirements, to ask at the hands of the opposition, during the term of its administration, a tolerant support of the measures which it adopts for the restoration of the Union, leaving the question of party supremacy to be determined at the regularly recurring election. Our ship of state is on the stormy wave, amid the rocks and breakers. If we stop to decide whether we shave a new captain, she will go under before we have decided. Let every man be at his post, on quarter deck and prow, at helm, sail and rope, fore and aft, and all say to the captain, "we will see you through." Let's save the ship."

The accumulated horrors of this war have led the minds of the people to think of peace, and every true patriot and philanthropist ardently desires peace. But it has its difficulties. It is not desirable without it can be honorable, solid and enduring. There is no probable compromise which can secure it. The rebels will submit to no compromise short of a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. On the other hand, the people of the loyal States will submit to no adjustment short of the submission of the rebels to the rightful authority of the Government, and the unconditional union of the States. The rebels demand the right to go off with three-fourths of our broad territory; the people of the loyal States will never yield a single acre.

To those who, in view of the calamities of the war, may suppose that any division of our territory can secure peace, let me put the interrogatories: Where would be the boundary lines, and once established, what guarantee is there for a continuance of peace? A division of this country into several different nationalities means nothing more nor less than perpetual and destructive war; an unceasing conflict for supremacy; a never ending struggle for the empire of the continent, at a cost of millions of treasure; and oppressive taxes upon the people to keep up separate governments and maintain standing armies. Such is now the condition of the different nationalities of Europe, whose immense exactions have in the last twenty years driven millions of her poor to seek our shores as an asylum. Instead of peace, it would be as if this nation were to make its last will and testament, and bequeath internecine and bloody war as a legacy—an inheritance for the dwellers in the land for all time to come. War, then, might be expected to become the occupation of the people. The questions of the navigation of our rivers, of boundaries, tariffs, commercial regulations, escape and capture of slaves, pride and jealousies embittered by the remembrance of former feuds, and numerous other causes, would engender and keep up bloody and perpetual wars, until at last all that was worth living for, all that was lovely in the land, would be blotted out and but few evidences left of the greatness and glory of a once happy and united people.

I can think of no peace worth having, short of crushing out the rebellion and the complete restoration of the authority of the Government. The only way to honorable and permanent peace is through war—desolating, exterminating war. We must move on the enemy's works. We must move forward with tremendous energy, with accumulated thousands of men and the most terrible enginery of war. This will be the shortest road to peace and be accompanied with the least cost of life and treasure in the end.

If our brave boys shall fall in the field, we must bury the dead, take care of and bring home the sick and wounded, and send fresh battalions to fill up the broken ranks and to deal out death, destruction and desolation to the rebels. We might talk of compromise, if it affected us alone, but it would affect our children and our children's children, in all the years of the future. The interests to be affected are far reaching and universal humanity and lasting as the generations of mankind. I have never had my faith in the perpetual union of these States to falter. I believe this infernal rebellion can be, ought to be and will be subdued. The land may be left a howling waste, desolated by the bloody footsteps of war from Delaware Bay to the Gulf, but our territory shall remain unmutilated—the country shall be one, and it shall be free in all its broad boundaries, from Maine to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

In any event, may we be able to act a worthy part in the trying scenes through which we are passing; and should the star of our destiny sink to rise no more, may we feel for ourselves and may history preserve our record clear before heaven and earth, and hand down the testimony to our children, that we have done all, periled and endured all, to perpetuate the priceless heritage of Liberty and Union unimpaired to our posterity.

RICHARD YATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5, 1863.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. B. D. SLOCUM is admitted a member of our firm from this date. Our business will hereafter be conducted under the style of Mauran, Wright & Co. MAURAN & WRIGHT. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1863. ja3-y736-1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—We have admitted JAMES R. McKAY into our firm as a partner. The business of the new firm will be conducted under the name and style of MUNGER, ARMOUR & CO. MUNGER & ARMOUR. January 2d, 1863. ja3-y745-4t

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Malcom Turner and Hesekiah Young, under the name and style of TURNER & YOUNG, Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1862. MALCOM TURNER, HESEKIAH YOUNG. ja1-y711-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of HALL & CO., Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed by L. C. HALL, who is authorised to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. J. H. STOKES, By A. C. Coventry, his Attorney in fact. L. C. HALL. Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the Insurance Business, On his own account, at the Old Stand, 160 SOUTH WATER STREET, Where he would be pleased to see all the former patrons of the old firm of Hall & Co. L. C. HALL. Chicago, Dec. 31, 1862. ja1-y708-3t

Educational.

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The Academical Department of this Institution, located in the village of Lake Forest, Ill., will commence its Winter Term of thirteen weeks on MONDAY, Jan. 5th, 1863. This Institution was never in so flourishing a condition as under the present management, having nearly doubled its membership within the past year. For Circulars address M. C. Butler, A. M., Rev. W. C. Dickinson, A. M., Faculty, Lake Forest, Ill.; or Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. E. Seelye, Esq., H. M. Thompson, Committee of Instruction, Chicago, Ill., or Peter Page, Agent, Chicago, Ill. de16-y303-3w

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. [illegible] Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets; [illegible] Gymnastics, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. Terms—$160 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. [illegible] For Circulars address D. C. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois. fe24-c65-9m

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Martin O. Walker and Lucan T., his wife, executed to me a Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, which is duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, in Book 186 of Deeds, Page 477, to secure the payment of certain notes in said Deed of Trust particularly set forth; two of which notes, payable June 1st and December 1st, 1862, for one thousand dollars each, with ten per cent interest after due, upon the first of which notes is endorsed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars under date of June 28th, 1862, are due and unpaid to the amount of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, with the interest thereon as aforesaid. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power in me vested by said Deed of Trust, I will sell the property conveyed to me in said Deed of Trust, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the said two notes aforesaid, with interest thereon and the costs of this sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on SATURDAY, the seventeenth day of January instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; said property is described and set forth in said Deed of Trust as Lots numbered three (3), ten (10), and the south quarter of Lot seven (7), all in Block number five (5), in Fractional Section fifteen (15), Addition to the City of Chicago. LEVI B. TAFT, Trustee. Dated January 5th, 1863. ja5-y78-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the thirty first day of October, 1855, Henry Knight, (his wife joining therein,) to secure the payment of his certain bond of the same date, conditioned for the payment of $1500 to Patrick Tregent, Jr., executed and delivered his certain mortgage deed to said Patrick Tregent, Jr., thereby conveying in mortgage to said Tregent and assigns the undivided two-thirds part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 2, township 38, east of the third principal meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, which mortgage deed was recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Cook County, in book of mortgages, page [illegible] and whereas, the said Henry Knight has made default in the payment of his said bond which has long since become due, [illegible] being now due and unpaid thereon. Public notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance with the power in said deed of mortgage contained, I, Charles A. Gregory, to whom the said bond and mortgage has been duly assigned, will on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described premises, to make the money due on said bond, with the costs and expenses of said sale, and will execute and deliver a deed thereof. CHARLES A. GREGORY, Assignee of said Bond and Mortgage. dec31-y680-td

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction on Saturday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1863, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to the highest bidder, for cash, thirty shares of stock in the Chicago Distillery Company, which I hold as collateral security for the payment of a note of [illegible] said Streeter. Dated this 27th day of December A. D. 1862. WALTER S. GURNEE. HOMANS & PECK, Att'ys. dec27-y607-1w

MASTER'S SALE.—In the Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]—In Chancery. By virtue of a decree of said Court, made and entered in said cause on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1862, I shall, on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the real estate described in said decree [illegible] in Butler, Wright and Webster's Addition to the City of Chicago, [illegible] Master in Chancery. JOSEPH E. GARY, Compl't's Sol'r. Chicago, Dec. 26th, A. D., 1862. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have claims against the estate of John Keller, deceased, to present the same for adjudication at the regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be held at the Court House, in Chicago, on the third Monday of February next. PAUL KELLER, PETER KELLER, Executors of the estate of John Keller, deceased. Chicago, December, 1862. [illegible]

Proposals.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad Company [illegible]

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!—On receipt of thirty cents we will send you by mail A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING, [illegible] Obtaining Much Valuable Information. We wish to deal principally with Teachers. Address KELLOGG, SMITH & CO., Post Office Box 1917, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A positive and specific REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EYTRACT BUCHU Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given

Irritation of the Neck, of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, AND FOR Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, OF BOTH SEXES, ARISING FROM EXCESSES, Or Habits of Dissipation, Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face, PALLID COUNTENANCE, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness, Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES! IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex, Or in the Decline or Change of Life! SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should Be Without It! HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER Will accompany the Medicine. "PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE. "We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu Cubebs, Junniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

AFFIDAVIT. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters for information, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS! HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE. Ask for Helmbold's. TAKE NO OTHER. [illegible] The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to LORD & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

THE CITY.

☞ Owing to the pressure on our columns this morning, caused by the publication of the Governor's Message, a large amount of local matter is necessarily omitted.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—A young lad named George W. Stevens, charged with "picking and stealing" sundry small matters, was sent to the Reform School, on Saturday, by Commissioner Williams.

CHICAGO BATTERIES AT VICKSBURG.—Batteries A and B, and the Mercantile Battery, also Hart's Battery (late Silfversparre's) and probably Bouton's, are in Sherman's army attacking Vicksburg.

SKATING.—The managers of the Washington Skating Park have erected a splendid pole, on which they propose to hoist the American flag, whenever there shall be "Skating this day and evening."

HELP FOR THE NEEDY.—The ladies of Grace Church are requested to meet at the Ladies' War Committee Rooms, Garrett block, corner of Randolph and State streets, Tuesday, Jan. 6th, in the afternoon, to sew for the Illinois regiments. Supper will be provided for them.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—Let there be a full attendance of the Manufacturers of Chicago, at the Board of Trade Rooms to-night. Business of importance will be transacted in which all classes of Manufacturers are interested.

SWINDLED.—The telegraph informs us that the Democratic legislative caucus yesterday morning determined to admit Brand to a seat and of course exclude Geo. W. Gage, the legally elected candidate from the 60th district. This is a clear swindle, and ought not to be permitted to rest without ventilation.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Yesterday noon a soldier was found in an old well, in the open lot at the south end of Calumet avenue. He was a German, about forty-five years of age, and though not identified, is believed to have been a private of the Garibaldi Guards, and is supposed to have been in the water for three or four weeks. An inquest will be held to-day.

WEST SIDE LECTURES.—Rev. Robert Collyer will give the second lecture of the course at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. This is a new lecture, never having been delivered before, and is entitled "National Providences." The subject is one well calculated to call out Mr. Collyer's great powers as a speaker and thinker. A rich intellectual feast is anticipated.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the dry goods store of N. M. Laraway, 161 Lake street, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Laraway is absent from the city, and it is impossible to ascertain the loss or the insurance. The entire stock of goods was destroyed. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The building is owned by P. F. W. Peck, and is not damaged seriously. Mr. Peck has no insurance.

DONE IN TRIPLICATE.—The wife of Michael Collins, an employee of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, living at the south end of the city, near the Old-st. bridge, gave birth, on Sunday afternoon last, to three children—two girls and a boy—all fat and lively as crickets. The mother is also doing well. This is the second case of the same kind we have noted within the past sixty days. Who says Chicago is not fully up to the mark in domestic productions?

MORE SANITARY SUPPLIES.—The Board of Trade War Fund Committee sent yesterday two car-loads of sanitary stores for the use of Chicago regiments and batteries at Vicksburg and Murfreesboro. Several male nurses were also dispatched to the battlegrounds, and a telegraph was sent to Cairo, inquiring whether nurses can get through promptly. If an affirmative answer is received, it is the intention of the Committee to forward others to-day.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon, to consider certain proposed admissions to the High School. The following pupils, who have been absent from sickness, were re-admitted to the Normal Department: Mary A. Greene, Laura S. Reed, and Adella E. Butler. Cynthia A. Bromley was re-admitted to the general course. The results of the special examination of candidates for admission to the High School, were presented, and Nos. 2 and 4 were declared qualified and admitted. The Board then adjourned.

PATRIOTIC AND LIBERAL.—At the hour of 'Change yesterday, the members of the Board of Trade were called to order by C. T. Wheeler, Esq., President, he at the same time briefly stating that the Sanitary Commission needed pecuniary assistance at once in order that our sick and wounded soldiers, who are now crowding the hospitals from the Murfreesboro and Vicksburg fights might not suffer.

Mr. I. Y. Munn followed urging upon the members that they should come promptly and nobly to the assistance of the Commission.

A subscription was at once started, and the handsome sum of one thousand dollars realized on the spot. This we were informed was afterwards increased to $1,500, and is to be still further added to.

The Oratorio of the Creation To-night.

We are glad to observe in the public mind a steady and healthful increase of excitement in reference to the performance of the *Creation* to-night by the Musical Union, and the series of concerts to be given by this society the present season. This is as it should be. A home society like this, that aims to furnish the public with the best works of the great composers, that seeks the improvement of home talent and public taste, and that disburses here at home every dollar received, should of course have the preference over foreign concert troupes. Then, too, the performances are absolutely of a higher order. Mr. Luddar, the basso, who takes the part of "Adam" to-night, in the *Creation*, expressed himself, at the close of the rehearsal yesterday morning, equally surprised and delighted at the proficiency of one solo, orchestral and choral talent, and we predict that the enthusiasm of the audience to-night will be genuine and appreciative. And the *Creation* is but one of the five entertainments to be given to the associate members of this society. We learn that Mr. Balatka is now translating a very interesting comic opera, which has never been given in English in this country or in Europe. It is probable that among the novelties produced by the Musical Union, a part, if not the whole, of this opera will be given towards the last of the season. All who know the ability and indomitable energy of Mr. Balatka and those associated with him, may be sure that the whole series will be pleasing and elevating. If you have not secured certificates of associate membership, go to Higgins' or Root's & Cady's, and do so at once, in the early part of the day, as they are selling rapidly.

The Murder of Bailey—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Schmidt held an inquest upon the body of Robert Bailey, the colored watchman, whose mangled body was found upon the propeller J. Barber, on Sunday night. Dr. Amerman made a post-mortem examination, which revealed five wounds upon the head and face. One on the back part of the head, extending almost from ear to ear, and in depth reaching through the spinal cord; another on the left of the forehead. These two wounds were probably produced by several blows in the same place. The principal face wound was about three inches long, and fractured the cheek bone. The wounds appear to have been produced by a hatchet, or something with a blunt, ragged edge.

Several witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that the deceased was a sober, industrious, peaceable man—never known to drink any spirituous liquors, and very faithful and reliable. The last time Bailey was seen, was about half past five on Friday night, when he left his work at the dock. He was engaged to be married on Saturday night last, to a colored woman named Susan Loney. He had bought a new suit of clothes for the occasion, which he last wore to the boat, all of which are missing. Susan testified that about two weeks ago Bailey remarked that "the Irishmen were down upon him, and had threatened to kill him, because he being a colored man, was holding the position of watchman, &c." No one knew of his having any trouble with any person [illegible]. The verdict by the Coroner's Jury was [illegible] deceased, Robert Bailey, came to his death by acts of violence, committed by some person or persons unknown to the jury, between 5 p. m. on Friday, the 2d, and 6 p. m. of Sunday, the 4th of January, on board the propeller J. Barber, lying at the foot of West Washington street, in Chicago."

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

Address of President Doggett.

The second annual meeting of the Mercantile Association was held last evening, President W. E. Doggett in the Chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Fred. Tuttle, Chairman of the Committee on Recruiting for the Mercantile Battery, made a verbal report, that the Committee have taken the necessary steps to have a member of the Battery sent home upon recruiting service. The Committee on the condition of the Chicago River, were granted further time to report. The annual election was then held, which resulted in the choice of the following named officers:

President—J. V. Farwell.
First Vice President—John Tyrell.
Second Vice President—Clinton Briggs.
Secretary—Merrill Ladd.
Treasurer—H. W. Hinsdale.
Board of Directors—C. G. Wicker, H. A. Hurlbut, E. Burnham, Nelson Tuttle, and A. Benedict, as new Directors; Messrs. Geo. C. Cook, Edward Hempstead, J. V. Clark, H. W. King, and Wm. McKinley, holding over from the old Board.

On motion the Secretary and Treasurer were permitted to postpone the presentation of their annual reports until the next regular meeting.

Mr. Geo. C. Cook introduced a resolution, to the effect that hereafter the rooms be kept warmed, from 12 to 3 o'clock, and that the DAILY TRIBUNE, and the *Post*, be supplied by the Association, and such other papers as should be decided upon. This resolution was amended so as to include the leading daily commercial papers from New York, New Orleans, Boston, and a daily paper from Springfield, Ill. It was further amended that the whole subject of establishing a reading room be referred to a committee of three, to report at the next meeting. The Chair appointed Messrs. G. C. Cook, W. McKinley and Fred. Tuttle, said committee.

The retiring President, W. E. Doggett, esq., then addressed the Association, as follows:

Upon retiring from my duties as President of the Mercantile Association, I desire to tender to its members my thanks for the kindness and courtesy so uniformly shown me, and which my inexperience as a presiding officer has so often taxed. I rejoice to be able to congratulate you upon the close of a business year perhaps as profitable as any our merchants have ever seen. The business of our city has increased nearly 100 per cent, and a new system of business inaugurated, in selling cheap for cash—which will, I am confident, insure a constant and steady increase in the future.

The reputation of our city as a great commercial emporium, has extended to regions of country that two years ago no one of us would have been wild enough to anticipate. Having gained this high position, let it be the aim of every one of us to maintain it. During the past year we have had no occasion to operate against "wild-cat." The currency here having been the same as used by our Eastern creditors, and we have consequently not had to suffer as we did upon the year preceding, from enormously high exchange. As citizens, we have participated in the losses and sufferings attending the rebellion against our government by some of the Southern States, and I am proud to say, have not been backward in contributing men and means to aid the government in putting down its enemies. It is my warmest wish that this Association will not abate one jot of its ardor in sustaining this good cause, and in showing in every possible way its abhorrence of traitors and of sympathisers with treason, whether at home or abroad. Thanking you again for your kindness, I bespeak its continuance to my successor.

On motion, the Association adjourned to the first Monday in February.

Our Brave Dead.

In the list of killed, who fell at Vicksburg, occurs the name of Gen. J. B. Wyman, formerly of this city. Gen. Wyman for a number of years, was at the head of the old Chicago Light Guards, when they were the pride and boast of our citizens, and was every inch a soldier. He entered the service as Colonel of the 13th regiment, and was for some time Commandant of the post at Rolla, Mo. For meritorious services and bravery on the field, the President made him a Brigadier General, and he has now fallen in defense of the flag which he loved.

At the Murfreesboro fight we note among the killed Augustus Pheney, formerly in the employ of the Michigan Central railroad at this city, and one of the best and most valuable of the members of the Board of Trade battery. He leaves a wife, residing here, who is almost crushed by the sad intelligence of the fate of her husband.

John Cambrek who was also killed at Murfreesboro, was formerly employed in the press room of this office, and though young, had exhibited such traits while a member of the Board of Trade battery as to attract much commendation from his superior officers. These are only a small part of Chicago's brave dead, to say nothing of the long lists of wounded, which as the smoke of battle clears away, will be brought to light. Our boys all fought splendidly, and those that fell will be honored in their memory as only brave men deserve to be.

The Michigan Central Railway

The statement of the Michigan Central Railway Company, just published shows an extraordinary degree of prosperity for the six months ending December 1.

The net earnings were $465,000, or nearly eight per cent. on the stock; from which is deducted the entire appropriation to the Sinking Fund for the year, $74,500; leaving six and a half per cent, $380,500.

At the same ratio of earnings as for the last half of the year ending June 1, 1862, the year's business will give a net result of about 11 per cent. The Company had on hand nearly half a million of dollars in cash, when the dividend was declared. The Sinking fund now amounts to $450,000 or about seven and a half per cent on the stock. At the present rate of accumulation, the Sinking Fund will, in 1870, amount to about $1,800,000, or 30 per cent. on the stock.

No small degree of this prosperity may be attributed to the energetic and popular course which has characterized the management of the affairs of the Company, in this city, by H. E. Sargent, esq., General Agent.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The January terms of the United States Court and of the Superior Court of Chicago opened yesterday.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond.*—The day was consumed with the arguments on a motion to quash the indictments in the case of Isaac G. Wilson and C. B. Wells, who were indicted some months since for making and presenting fraudulent papers with a view to defraud the Government. The facts are still familiar to our readers. Messrs. C. Beckwith and B. L. Fridley appeared for Col. Wilson, and J. H. Maybourne, Esq., of St. Charles, for Wells; District Attorney Larned and S. A. Goodwin, Esq., for the United States. The motion was taken under advisement by Judge Drummond, who intimated his intention if possible to render a decision this morning.

Peter Hiner, under indictment for counterfeiting, appeared and entered into recognizance of $500, with Jas. Hiner as surety, for his appearance when wanted.

J. Addison Crain and J. H. Maybourne were admitted to practice in both of the United States Courts, the former on motion of Mr. Waite, and the latter on motion of Mr. S. A. Goodwin.

New Board of Trade.

As there is to be opposition to the present institution that represents the commercial interests of our city, the public may have a curious desire to know the enterprising gentlemen who have undertaken to build this new temple of commerce.

Among the members of our old Board of Trade are a number of persons—not more than ten nor less than five—whose saddened faces are familiar to all frequenters of the rooms. Kindred spirits are they of their prototype, the great lying, degenerate son of the Green Mountain State, and editor of the Chicago *Times*, whose seethed brains do not comprehend that New England has performed any part in making the history of our common country; who see no religion in New England churches, nor in any church fools who say in their hearts there is no God, as if to escape his righteous retributions; who see no wisdom in "red school houses," nor realize their influences on society, excepting that they make abolitionists—a name more terrible to them than snakes to a man with the rum horrors. Traitors at heart themselves, they hate New England men for loving their country and respecting her laws; they flout the idea of purity and chastity in New England women, and, beastly libertines that they are, would destroy virtue in any woman, if unfortunately she came within the influence of their accursed power; in some of whose homes live, deadened to every emotion but grief, pitiful, heart-broken women, innocent victims of a husband's beastly sensuality and infidelity to his marriage vow. Men who have no respectable position in society, but hang around its borders like those characters St. John saw in his visions without the gates of the celestial city (see Rev., xxii, 15); stumptail grain gamblers, who watch their chances on 'Change, as a hawk watches for its prey, to cheat unsuspecting persons, who perchance fall in their way, who are experts in dodging the payment of honest debts, as they are in evading the penalties of all law, while they violate the spirit of every law of decency, human or divine, only observing the letter of civil law sufficiently to claim its protection; who discuss fine legal points as glibly as if they had been educated to the learned profession and knew it all by heart; who, by the profundity of their logic, would try to make one believe it his duty, if a burglar entered his house at night, to rush over town in his shirt tail for a warrant to arrest him; or, when a mad dog attacked his child he should rush to the police station for a man armed with authority to administer fresh meat and strychnine, agreeable to city ordinance.

There are those who would teach New England men their duties to the community and the nation, and who now propose to establish this new Board of Trade.

Rooms are said to have been engaged up four pair of stairs in a building near the *Times* office, and, better to accommodate its members, it is proposed that their hours of business will be from early candle-light until near morning; in connection with the Board it is also proposed to run a *banking* institution.

OLD BOARD.

Insurance in Chicago.

We clip the following interesting items, relative to the progress of underwriting in this city, from the *Insurance and Railway Register*. Of business generally it says:

We are pleased to note the fact that for the past month or two there has been less of the reprehensible recklessness in "cutting under" and "bidding" for business, which for the year previous has been so noticeable among insurance offices. The feeling favorable to an advance in the schedule seems to be generally assuming a definite shape, and we may reasonably hope to chronicle, ere many months, a radical change in this regard. Agents are canvassing, for the twentieth time, the propriety and advantages to arise from a reconstruction of the Board of Underwriters, and we believe there is a proposition on foot to reorganize that defunct institution.

The marine branch, taking the season through, and notwithstanding the nominal rates which have been obtained, has been comparatively successful and remunerative, though in several instances companies have suffered severely. With such figures as should have ruled, the marine business would have paid largely.

On the whole, taking a retrospective glance at Underwriting for the year 1862, we cannot but believe that some good has grown out of the immense evil produced by senseless and injurious competition. Managers are, to some extent at least, awakening to the precarious nature of the transactions of the past year, and many of them are, we know, determined, if possible, to apply the proper remedy.

The same paper is informed, on what it considers reliable authority, that the earnings of the Chicago Farmers' Insurance Company for the year 1861, has exceeded 12 per cent. on the capital stock.

It is currently reported that the several mercantile houses, who have the past season represented prominent Marine Companies in this city, are about to retire from the Insurance business, in disgust. The Companies are, we learn, also quite satisfied with the experiment.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—The ladies of this church are earnestly requested to meet at the War Committee room, Garrett Block, corner of State and Randolph streets, on Wednesday of this week, to sew for the Sanitary Commission. The call is urgent.

J. H. TUTTLE.

List of Contributions of Hospital Stores to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the week ending December 27, 1862:

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Woodstock, Ill.—1 box and 1 barrel. 2 bed sacks, 21 pillows, 19 pillow cases, 10 sheets, 2 comforts, 6 towels, 4 napkins, 15 shirts, 2 prs. drawers, 3 prs. socks, 8 body-wrappers, 6 dressing-gowns, 20 prs. slippers, 63 handkerchiefs, 3 pin-cushions, 2 papers pins, 19½ lbs dried fruit, 2 pkgs dried corn, 2 bottles wine, 1 lb. tea, 300 yards bandages, lint, old cloths, 41 magazines, 9 papers, 6 tracts, 1 barrel onions.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Universalists, Dunton, Ill.—1 box. 9 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 8 sheets, 10 towels, 11 shirts, 12 prs. drawers, lint, bandages, 25 books.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Darien, Wis.—1 box. 4 pillows, 2 comforters, 1 towel, 14 shirts, 8 prs. drawers, 11 prs. socks, 1 box pepper, 2 dressing gowns, 5 handkerchiefs, 1 pkg dried fruit, 2 lbs. corn starch, bandages, tassels.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Desplaines, Ill.—1 box. 7 pillows, 14 pillow cases, 2 comforters, 2 towels, 4 shirts, 6 dressing-gowns, 6 cans fruit, 1 bottle catsup, 1 bottle tomatoes, 1 jar pickles, lint, 20 pads, 4 books, papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Waukegan, Ill.—12 bottles wine.

MRS. FLEEK, Broadhead, Wis.—1 box. 9 pillows, 3 pillow cases, 2 comforters, 1 towel, 16 shirts, 9 pkgs. dried fruit, old cloths.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ustick, Ill.—1 box containing 8 bed sacks, 13 pillows, 26 pillow cases, 11 towels, 23 napkins, 14 shirts, 10 pairs drawers, 3 pairs socks, 10 dressing gowns, 5 night caps, 17½ lbs dried fruit, 4 cans fruit, 2 jars jelly, 11 lbs honey, 26 lbs butter, 4 cushions, old clothes, magazines, papers.

IOWA BRANCH SANITARY COMMISSION.—3 boxes containing 16 pillows, 16 comforts, 10 blankets, 19 towels, 3 spools cotton, 33 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks, 2 undershirts, 1 dressing gowns, 4 pairs slippers, 49 handkerchiefs, 5 cakes soap, 6 neck ties, 2 pairs suspenders, 1 ball tape, 6 papers pins, 10½ lbs dried corn, 1 lb corn starch, 2 lbs candles, 18 lbs butter, 12 lbs cheese, bandages, 3 pads, old clothes, 34 books, magazines, 7 quires paper, 6 packages envelopes, 2 dozen pens, 1 dozen pen holders, 1 dozen lead pencils.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.—3 boxes containing 17 pillows, 4 sheets, 4 comforts, 2 vests, 16 shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 17 pairs socks, 2 undershirts, 2 pair slippers, 28 lbs dried fruit, 14 quarts canned fruit, 3 quarts catsup, 1 can pickles, 1 bottle wine, 1 bottle honey, 12 pads, old clothes, 107 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Pontiac, Ill.—1 box and 1 can—3 shirts, 13 cans fruit, 1 jar jelly, 1 large can pumpkin butter.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Jefferson, Green county, Wis.—1 box—3 pillows, 3 pillow cases, 3 comforts, 11 shirts, 13 prs drawers, 2 pr socks, 100 rolls bandages, 5 cushions.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Vermont, Ill.—2 boxes marked for Mrs. Thomas, Hospital No. 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky, (Shipped to Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky.).

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Hampton, Rock Island county, Ill.—2 boxes—1 can fruit, 4 bottles honey, 2 bottles pickles, 6 bottles horseradish, 7 bottles wine, 4 lbs corn starch, 1 lb herbs, 3 pkgs lint, 12 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Western Raisin, Mich.—2 boxes, 1 barrel and one half barrel—15 quarts canned fruit, 1 can jelly, 1 box onions, ½ bbl pickled cabbage, 2 bottles wine.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Malden, Ill.—1 box—6 cans fruit, 12 bottles and 1 jug catsup.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ottawa, Ill.—Ten boxes, 1 barrel and 2 kegs—3 bed sacks, 50 pillows, 79 pillow-cases, 16 sheets, 3 comforts, 149 towels, 198 napkins, 120 shirts, 67 prs drawers, 40 prs socks, 34 bdls, 24 lbs soap, 12 skeins and 1 spool of thread, 5 papers needles, 77 lbs dried apples, 62 lbs dried fruits, 73 cans and bottles fruit, 1 lb 10 doz and 3 lbs cookies, 4 fruit pies, 8 galls molasses, 17½ lbs honey, lot sausage, 30 chickens, 1 lb chicken salad, 7 turkeys, 1 goose, 3 beef-tongues and 1 beef heart, 3 loaves bread, 2 fruit cakes, 2 doz eggs, 4 doz cakes, 1 pk onions, 1 bu green apples, 1 can pickles, 3 doz spoons, 6 bots. wine, 16 lbs corn starch, 16 lbs herbs, 3 galls syrup, 1 bx nutmegs, 5 pies, 1 lb figs, 165 lbs butter, 9 lbs crackers, 56 lbs cheese, 65 lbs chickens, 35 lbs codfish, 13½ lbs dried beef, 32 rolls bandages, lint, 20 pads, magazines, papers, 4 doz envelopes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Batavia, Ill.—1 box, 4 pillows, 13 pillow-cases, 1 comfort, 5 towels, 3 vests, 26 shirts, 12 prs drawers, 16 prs socks, 1 pr slippers, 1 pkg collars and stocks, 9 pkgs dried fruits, 3 lbs jellies, 4 bottles wine, 1 bible, 1 testament.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ionica, Ills.—1 pillow, 1 sheet, 4 comforts, 7 shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 15 dressing gowns, 1 lb dried apples, 1 package herbs, bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Hope, LaSalle Co. Ill.—1 box; 1 bed sack, 10 pillows, 8 pillow cases, 7 sheets, 78 napkins, 8 shirts, 7 pairs drawers, 1 pair socks, 2 sacks dried apples, 5 packages dried fruits, 1 jug and 1 can fruit, 1 cup jelly, bandages, 10 pads, old clothes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Homer, Ills.—1 box: 15 cans concentrated chicken, 10 lbs. dried peaches, 23 cans fruit.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Highland, Ill.—1 box: 13 pillows, 14 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 2 comforts, 3 towels, 2 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 9 handkerchiefs, 1 box tassels, 1 box dried fruit, 1 jug jelly, dried pumpkins, 10 rolls bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Sheboygan Falls, School District No. 2.—1 barrel: 12 pillow sacks, 5 comforts, 8 towels, 8 shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 6 pairs socks, 8 handkerchiefs, bandages, lint.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Geneva, Ill.—1 barrel: 8 shirts, 7 pairs drawers, 9 lbs. dried corn, 26 lbs. dried apples, 11 lbs. dried fruits, 4 cans fruit, 7½ quarts jelly, 2 pints pickles, 6 lbs. herbs, magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Farmington, Illinois.—2 boxes—7 pillows, 7 pillow cases, 3 comforters, 1 sheet, 25 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs mittens, 1 undershirt, 17 handkerchiefs, 12 lbs dried apples, 13 pkgs dried fruit, 16 cans fruit, 2 doz apples, 5½ gal and 1 bottle wine, 2 pkgs herbs, bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Union, Ill.—1 box—2 bed sacks, 48 pillows, 4 sheets, 1 comfort, 12 towels, 7 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks, 6 lbs dried apples, 14 lbs dried fruit, 1 bottle catsup, 1 bottle and 1 jug wine, 1 sack herbs, 4 cushions, bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Brookfield Ill.—1 box—24 pillows, 30 pillow cases, 12 sheets, 1 comfort, 9 towels, 14 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 7 pr socks, 10 handkerchiefs, 27 lbs dried fruit 10 rolls bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Adrian, Mich.—Two boxes, 2 barrel, 1 half barrel, containing 5 pillows, 8 pillow cases, 12 comforts, 8 shirts, 7 pairs drawers, 3 pairs socks, 5 dressing gowns, 1 handkerchief, 1 package dried peaches, 3 lbs dried fruit, 3 cans fruit, 1 package ginger snaps, 10 lbs butter, 17 pads, 1 bbl dried apples, 1 bbl toasted bread and crackers, ½ bbl pickled cabbage.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Mendota, Ill.—One box, containing 10 comforts.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Fairberry, Ill.—One box, containing 4 bed sacks, 7 pillows, 3 pillow cases, 20 shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 6 undershirts, 4 packages herbs, bandages, 7 pads, books.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Tolbert's Branch, Ill.—Two boxes, containing 120 lbs dried apples, 7 lbs dried fruit, 15 lbs butter, 7½ lbs cheese, 3 pads.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Hillsdale, Mich.—1 bbl dried apples, 1 keg pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Milwaukee, Wis.—Five boxes, containing 1 bed sacks, 6 pillows, 34 pillow cases, 18 sheets, 12 comforts, 34 towels, 1 coat, 1 pair pants, 2 vests, 50 shirts, 34 pairs drawers, 33 pairs socks, 2 dressing gowns, 12 pairs slippers, 19 handkerchiefs, 9 pin cushions, 18 combs, 1 table cloth, 2 needle books, 4 books, 26 lbs dried fruit, 1 lb tea, 10 lbs sugar, 35 bandages, lint.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Berrien Springs, Mich.—One box, containing 2 sheets, 2 coats, 5 shirts, 4 pairs drawers, lint, bandages, 100 pads.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Scales Mound.—One box, containing 20 cans fruit, 1 jar butter.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Newton, Mich.—One box and one barrel, containing 2 pillows, 4 pillow cases, 9 comforts, 16 towels, 33 shirts, 4 pairs drawers, 14 pairs socks, 14 wrappers, 4 dressing gowns, old cloths, 1 bbl dried fruit.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Calvary Church, Chicago—8 pillow cases, 3 shirts, 14 pairs drawers.

MRS. J. H. FOSTER, Chicago—12 shirts.

MRS. J. J. SANDS, Chicago—1 box, bottled wine, &c.

MRS. R. B. MASON, Chicago—½ bbl. sour krout, 50 lbs. codfish.

A LIST OF SUPPLIES WANTED FOR THE HOSPITALS.—Cotton shirts, 1¼ and 1 yard long; 2 breadths of unbleached cotton, ⅞ yard wide, open 9 inches at the bottom; length of sleeve ⅞ yard; length of arm-hole, 12 inches; length of collar 20 inches; open in front, fastened with buttons. About one-third may be made of this size, the remainder one and two sizes smaller. Flannel hospital undershirts—two breadths flannel, gusset at the neck, narrow neckband. Cotton drawers, ordinary size and make. Dressing gowns of double calico, wadded or unwadded. Socks, woolen. Slippers, a portion should have leather soles. Handkerchiefs, good size, (can be made of old linen.) Second hand coats, pantaloons, drawers, shirts, boots and shoes. Quilts, blankets, bed ticks, pillows, cushions, cocoa, chocolate, broma, cider and malt liquors. A great want of quilts or comforters.

Farina, arrowroot, farina, sago, tapioca, corn starch, oatmeal. Tart jellies. Dried fruit, particularly apples and peaches; pickles; tea; drinks of better; Blackberry syrup.

Wines, syrups, etc., should be packed in separate boxes. Jellies should be covered with cloth pasted over the mouth of the jar. Bottles should have the cork tied or sealed over. They should be packed in sawdust, as firmly as possible. When packed in clothing, they have sometimes been broken and spoilt. Every bottle should be labeled. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains, with the name of the donor, should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. *No more lint is wanted*, and the Societies who have been so industriously engaged in preparing it, can pare and dry apples. All dried fruit is greatly needed in the hospitals.

Mark all packages "Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Ill., from ——."

INFANTICIDE.—The corpse of a small babe was found in the Lake, near Camp Douglas, on Sunday morning. An inquest will be held at Undertaker Jordan's, this morning.

☞ We take much pleasure in announcing to our readers the intention of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, of New York, to re-open a branch office in Chicago, for a short time, under the personal attendance of Dr. James Hunter, already so well and favorably known among us from his sojourn and success during the last winter.

The Drs. Hunter are widely known as having revolutionized the system of treating affections of the Throat and Lungs. They have many witnesses here and elsewhere who attest the success of their practice. The New York *Daily Times* of Nov. 15th, in its editorial columns, speaking of their letters and practice on diseases of the Throat and Lungs, says: "That they have been read with deep and "with profound interest, we have every reason to "believe; and while many of the writer's views "conflict with those of the profession at large, "they have certainly commended themselves quite "generally to to the popular judgment. Many instances of successful cures effected under his prescriptions have been brought to our notice. "Success is the test in medicine as in war. To "this test the system of Dr. Hunter has been put, "and with the most surprising results."

We have seen many similar endorsements of the great success attending their treatment in diseases heretofore considered incurable. Many of our citizens, we feel assured, therefore, will rejoice at the prospect of being able to consult Dr. James Hunter, personally, without the necessity of making a long and fatiguing journey to New York for the purpose.

☞ Diseased Gums cured and Teeth cleaned and preserved, by using Hudson's unrivaled Tooth Paste. Sold by J. H. Reed & Co., Bliss, Sharp Hitchcock, and Druggists and Dentists generally.

☞ The Good Templars' Soldiers' Aid Society will meet at their room, adjoining Metropolitan Hall, this afternoon and evening. A full attendance is desired, not only of those who belong to the Society, but others who may wish to aid in the manufacture of garments to be forwarded through the Sanitary Commission to the now crowded hospitals of the South.

☞ J. J. Dehan, the elegant Card Writer, sends his cards to any place in Illinois on receipt of price. Wedding cards, $6 per pack; call cards, $2. Money sent at his risk. Cards sent by return mail. jan3-3t

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—No man is more skeptical of new cure-alls than I. Occasionally, however, I am agreeably disappointed. A few months ago I was partially bald, and apprehensive I should become permanently so. A person who boarded with me, strongly recommended Burnett's Cocoaine for the growth of the hair, remarking, "It will make it glow whether it will or no." I used it about nine weeks, and can now boast of a luxuriant crop of hair, having cut it several times.—*Ed. Philadelphia R. E. News Letter.*

☞ Parker's certificate in recommendation of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, is given by one of the most popular caterers in the United States.

☞ We learn from the first confectioner in this city, that Burnett's Extracts of Fruits and Flowers are worthy of the high reputation they enjoy, being equal to the English article of the same kind of the highest celebrity.—*Montreal Witness.*

PARKER HOUSE, School Street,
BOSTON, July 17th, 1861.

Messrs. Jos. Burnett & Co., 27 Central street.

Gentlemen:—Allow us to-day that we consider your flavoring Extracts *pre-eminently* superior to any other preparations for culinary use—the compliments often bestowed upon our dishes as as much due to Burnett's extracts as to our own skill.

Yours very resp'y,
H. D. PARKER & Co.

☞ The Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, Rossin House, Toronto, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., and other large and popular hotels now use Burnett's celebrated Fruit Extracts.

☞ There are twelve kinds of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. This celebrated manufacturer makes the best preparations in the United States for culinary and toilet use.

☞ Charlotte Russe, Floating Island, Jellies, Preserves, Custards, Ice Creams, Pies, Cakes, &c., are tame luxuries without the use of a pure and genuine flavor of some kind of fruit. Burnett's Standard Extracts supply this want.

☞ Many flavoring extracts have a rancid and strong flavor, and are extremely unhealthy. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are warranted pure. For sale by Druggists and all dealers in choice groceries.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—We had heard a great deal in reference to this article as a restorator and renovator of the human hair, but were disposed at first to consider many of the statements exaggerated. A friend of ours who had lately been so ill as to have his head shaved, was induced, at our suggestion, to give it a trial. The result is, that in a week a very perceptible difference can be seen in the growth of the patient's hair. He assures us that he is thoroughly convinced of its beneficial effect from his own experience, and is fully determined to continue its use.—*Westmoreland Times, N. B.*

☞ The Toilet Companion is the name by which Joseph Burnett & Co. designate the neat and convenient case in which these famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use; viz: "Kalliston," "Cocoaine," "Oriental Tooth Wash," and "Florimel." These are not only of approved usefulness, and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such moderate prices. —*Louisville Democrat.*

FOR ASTHMA.—Jonas Whitcomb's remedy, prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever; an infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash, combines the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties. It arrests decay of the Teeth, neutralize the secretions of the mouth, renders the Gum hard and healthy, and imparts to the breath a fragrance peculiarly aromatic and pleasant.

Gentlemen will find it an effectual detergent to use after smoking.

For sale by all Druggists. jal-6t

☞ 98 Dearborn and 120 South Clark streets are the best and cheapest places in the city for dyeing and cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's clothing. Cook & McLain, proprietors.

☞ Cloaks, Bonnets and all kinds of Millinery Goods selling off at greatly reduced prices at Wamsley's, 67 Lake street. Another lot of splendid Cloaks just received. dec31-5t

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1863.

Business has been unusually quiet to-day. Operators on all sides seemed disposed to await developments, only one or two banks reporting a fair demand for money. After the immense operations and payments of the last week, perhaps it is well for dealers to take their bearings for a day at least.

The demand for New York Exchange is comparatively light. As was expected, rates are not so firm. The buying price was par, though some of the larger houses required a fraction off. The selling price was ½; but on round lots 1-16@1-10 were sometimes accepted, and one house sold several round lots at par.

Gold is higher. The brokers paid 34, and a few parties who had orders from cotton brokers paid ½ above, very little offering.

Old Treasury Notes were bought at 3⅝. Very few left at the West.

The price of silver does not seem to sympathize with that of gold. The brokers paid as heretofore 20@25 premium—the upper figure for large coins.

POSTAGE CURRENCY COUNTERFEITED.—Counterfeits on the postage currency of the denominations of fifty and twenty-five cents have made their appearance, and when the genuine are rumpled and dirty and the bogus ones are prepared in the same way, it will be difficult to tell them apart. The general appearance of the counterfeit is bad, and the most careless can detect it at once. The U in U. S. in the center at the bottom of the genuine is half on the S., while in the counterfeit it does not lap. In the twenty-five cent genuine there is no dash between the words "postage currency," while in the bogus it is retained as in the fifty cent issues. The public will need to keep a close watch against this last and meanest of frauds.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Last week closed on a rather quiet money market. Exchange was very plenty, and was readily bought at ⅛ to ¼ below the current rate. The latter was ⅛ per cent. premium. Money easy at 10 per cent. premium.

Gold had an upward tendency, and on Saturday was firm at 33 per cent. premium. Silver was quoted at 24@25, the upper figure for large coins. Old Demand Treasury notes bring $1.35.

The banks make their semi annual reports to the Comptroller to-day.

New York Bank Statement.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

Increase in loans	$165,349
Increase in specie	179,742
Increase in deposits	397,000.17
Decrease in circulation	104.14

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

Second Board.—Stocks irregular, but since the Board closed, very firm.

Chicago & R. I.	83¼	Mich. Southern	48
M. & P. du C.	33	Mich. South. gtd.	87¼
P. Ft. W. & C.	55¼	Mich. Cen.	88½
do 2d	94¾	Reading	79¼
Cleve. & Tol.	79½	North Carolina 6s	68¼
Gal. & Chi.	88¾	Louisiana 6s	80
Cleve. & Pitts.	57	Missouri 6s	57¼
Ill. Cen. scrip	83¼	Tennessee 6s	60

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Demand Notes	129¾	U. S. 6s '81, coup.	97¼
U. S. 1 year cert.	97¼	U. S. 5s, regd	89
U. S. 5s, coup.	89		

MONEY MARKET.—Easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange firm at 148@149 for merchants' and 149¼@150 for bankers' bills.

Gold unsettled and firm, opening at 34¼@34½, advancing to 35¼@35½, and closing quiet at 34¾@35.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar'y, bu.
G&CURR	[illegible]	[illegible]	724	[illegible]	....	60
RIRR	[illegible]	700	250	....	250	....
IllCRR	100	460	900	1600	....	580
CB&QRR	[illegible]	700	1140	1308	475	....
NWRR	122	200	....	200	....	....
A&StLRR	100	330	2850	700	175	....
Total	1248	4908	7800	6266	1000	619

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Dre's Hogs, No.	Beef C'tle, No.
G&CURR	5060	....	....	2780	1458	70
RIRR	....	52000	....	3710	722	....
IllCRR	800	....	900	1700	349	49
CB&QRR	2000	117700	....	5194	126	109
NWRR	16875	....	....	200	785	....
A&StLRR	....	....	....	450	32	126
Total	27715	170700	900	15084	3466	355

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and under the influence of an advance in gold, the leading markets were firm. During the course of the session about $1,000 was subscribed to the Sanitary Commission, to send hospital supplies to Murfreesboro and Vicksburg.

The weather is still mild, with some prospects of more rain—much to the annoyance of pork packers and dealers in dressed hogs. The streets in some parts of the city are quite impassable, and some of our pork houses are in consequence entirely shut out from the city, except by boats.

The receipts of Hogs since Saturday amount to 18,550—of which 3,466 were dressed and 15,084 live.

Under the influence of the weather the market for Dressed Hogs was dull and 5@10c lower on light averages. Heavy hogs, however, were scarce and in good demand at former prices. The sales were liberal at a range of $3.50@4.40. Good hogs were mostly sold at $3.90@4.20, dividing on 200 lbs; while heavy hogs brought $4.00@4.25 and $4.00@4.40, dividing on 200 lbs. At the close there was a large quantity of light hogs pressing on the market, and the tendency was still downwards; but heavy hogs held their own, and the demand was still active.

Owing to the non-arrival of any trains, to-day was decidedly a "blue Monday" in the Live Hog market. The transactions were very light—hardly enough to establish a market—and comprised a few small lots left over unsold on Saturday. About 2,000 changed hands at a range of $3.25@3.65 for light to heavy averages.

Beef Cattle were dull, with trifling sales at $2.50@2.40 for medium grades. Good shipping beeves are in active request, but the supply is light. The market closed quiet.

The Provision market was quiet, but steady and firm. A lot of 200 brls city Mess Pork changed hands at $12.62½. Holders of round lots, however, are still firm at $13.00, and buyers offer $12.75. English Meats are less active, but there is no change to note in prices—only 350 bxs having changed hands, at 6¼c for Stretford, Long Boneless and Short Rib Middles, and 5¾c for Cumberlands. There are buyers of Short Boneless Middles at 6⅞c, but holders ask 7c. Lard is firm, with sales of only about 600 pkgs at 8¼c for city steam-rendered, and 8¼c for kettle-rendered. Country lots were sold at 8¼@8¾c. White Grease was sold at 7¼c. Bulk Shoulders were in good request and firm—with sales of 5,000 pcs at 3¾c for city cut and 3¾c for country cut, loose. Bulk Hams were sold at 5¾c, loose—holders generally asking 5⅛c. Green Meats are in active request and firm, with sales of Hams at 4¾c, and Shoulders at 3¾c.

There is still considerable difficulty experienced in shipping product East—the railroads taking but little freight.

The Wheat market was buoyant, and we quote an advance in prices of 1½@2c per bushel—with sales of No. 2 Red at $1.06@1.06½; Rejected Red, 98c; No. 1 Spring, $1.01@1.03¼; No. 2 Spring, 89@92½; and Rejected Spring, at 73@75c. The market at the close was very firm at the extreme figures—the tendency being still upwards. The receipts of wheat since Saturday, it will be seen, were only 4,903 bushels.

The flour market was firm but inactive—buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and the sales were light at $5.75@6.00 for White Winter and $4.25@5.00 for Spring extras. Spring Superfine brands were in good demand at $3.50@3.80.

Corn was in but light supply—the receipts being only 7,800 bushels. This, with the news from Vicksburg, as well as an active speculative inquiry, caused an advance of 1@1½c per bushel—Mixed Corn selling at 43@44c, and Rejected at 37c in store.

Oats were in active request and firm—with sales of No 1 in store at 44@45c. Rye advanced 2@3c per bushel—with sales of No 1 in store at 63c. Barley was in good demand and very firm.

The advance in Corn has caused a better inquiry for Highwines, and we note light sales at 33¼c, at which price there is a good demand—holders asking 34c.

Seeds were in good demand and firm. A round lot of 2,000 bushels prime Timothy was sold at $1.85. Clover is in good demand at $5.30@5.35, and Flax Seed at $2.20@2.25.

Domestic Salt is steady at $2.25 per brl. Turk's Island is active at 50c per bushel; and Ground Alum is held $1.80 per sack.

There is an active inquiry for Dried Apples, and the market is a shade higher—prime Ohio and New York selling at 6¼c, and Michigan at 6c. Green Michigan Apples were sold at $1.50 ℔ brl.

Cooperage is rather quiet—light sales of Pork Barrels being made at $1.25, and Lard Tierces at $1.75@1.85.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston.

The receipts of breadstuffs at Boston for the month of December, and the comparative receipts since Jan. 1, have been as follows:

	In December.	In 1862.	In 1861.
Flour, brls	135,929	1,364,940	1,429,697
Flour, half brls	360	5,785	8,693
Corn, bu	47,580	1,889,021	1,979,925
Corn, sacks	....	....	1,191
Wheat, bu	330	63,015	29,388
Oats, bu	193,596	1,168,991	1,047,345
Rye, bu	5,643	39,973	33,156
Shorts, bu	6,874	283,198	515,833
Rye flour, brls	300	1,867	6,992
Corn meal, brls	157	13,560	14,711

Boston Markets—Jan. 2.

The receipts since yesterday have been 5,620 brls flour and 9,700 bu oats. The market continues dull, and the sales have been small at $6.00@6.25 for western superfine; $6.50@6.82½ for common extras; $6.75@7.25 for medium, do; and $7.50@9.50 for good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands. In southern flour nothing has been done and prices are nominal. Corn is firm at 86@88c for Western mixed, and 90c for yellow. Oats range from 65@66½c for Western, Canadian and P E I. Rye dull at 95c. Shorts $24.00@25.00; and fine feed and middlings at $27.00@30.00 per ton.

Provisions—Pork is firm and selling $12.50@13.00 for prime; $14.50@15.00 for mess, and $15.00 for clear, cash. Beef is firm at $12.50@14.25 for eastern and western. Lard 10c in brls and tierces, and 11½c in kegs; and smoked hams 8¾c per ℔ cash. Butter and cheese remain steady at previous prices.

Burlington Hog Market—Jan. 2.

The weather during the week has been mild with considerable rain, rather unseasonable for pork operators. Receipts of hogs begin to fall off.

B. & M. R. R. for the week	14,700
Previously reported	104,374
Total to date	119,074

The receipts will probably continue to decline to the close of the season. Prices remain steady and firm; good round lots of dressed hogs would sell for $3.50@3.75, dividing on 200 lbs., and $3.00@3.10 for live weights. If the weather was favorable it is possible a shade higher might be obtained for heavier weights.

Milwaukee Hog Market—Jan. 3.

The market for dressed hogs was firm at an advance of fully 5c. The ruling prices were $4.20@4.45 dividing on 200 lbs., and one sale of 225 very nice hogs was made at 5c better. Some sales were also reported at $4.40@4.50 all round. The receipts amounted to 2,379 head, of which 1,349 were dressed and 870 live hogs. Sales of live hogs showed a range of $3.45@3.80 for medium to extra heavy averages.—*Sentinel.*

Detroit Cattle Market—Jan. 2.

The arrivals this week were light, on account of the holidays, and the prospect of a dull sale to Eastern buyers, the warm weather also caused a dull sales to peddlers, and the brisk business done in pork packing caused the city butchers to be very slow in their purchases this week. We anticipate more cattle and quicker sales next week. The market for the week closed with about 34 head unsold, and prices the same as last week.

LIVE HOGS—Are in better demand this week, selling from $3.60 to $3.80 with prices tending upward.

Dressed Hogs in Detroit—Jan. 3.

Steady at $4.00@4.50. The outside figure is the most paid for the very best lots.

St. Louis Hog Market—Jan. 3.

The glut of last week has been in a great degree removed, and there but few hogs on the market except a couple of lots on the other side of the river. The weather being unfavorable, packers did not seem much inclined to buy to-day. After 'Change, Wednesday, there was a sale of $1,000 head at $4@4¼c. net, dividing on 200 lbs.; and since then other smaller lots have been sold at 3¾@4@4¼c, dividing on 175 and 200 lbs.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

There is a decidedly better feeling in the Crude Oil market, and the large holders generally are asking an advance of 1@2c ℔ gallon over our last quotations. Some 3,500 barrels changed hands on Wednesday at 12@12½@13c ℔ gallon, and 23 extra for barrels. To-day, however, as we have stated, the large holders were asking 15c, although no sales were made that we could hear of. In Refined there is nothing doing whatever.

Baltimore Cattle Market—Jan. 1.

Cattle—The receipts at the live stock scales to-day amounted to 700 head. With a good attendance the market was quite brisk, and sales indicate an advance of 25c ℔ 100 lbs. Of the offerings 150 were taken by government contractors, 150 by Washington butchers, and the balance (400 head) by city butchers and packers at prices ranging from $2.75 to $5.25 ℔ 100 lbs., only a few prime beeves commanding the latter figure. Through the week sales of some 600 head have been made to government contractors at full prices.

Hogs—The supply at market was not equal to the demand and rates ruled higher. Sales of fair to prime live hogs were made at from $5.75 to $6.25 ℔ 100 lbs, an advance of fully ¼c ℔ lb on the medium grades.

Seeds in Buffalo.

Seeds are in moderate demand at $2.00@2.25 for Illinois timothy, and $1.62½@1.87½ for Canada do. Clover quiet at $5.12½@5.37½, as to quality.

Salt in Baltimore.

Liverpool salt has ruled heavy, owing to large receipts at New York. No sales reported. Ground alum, we quote, from store, at $1.40, and fine at $2.15 ℔ sack. Turk's Island 40c ℔ bu.

Montreal Markets—Jan. 2.

Market quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and steady; No. 1 superfine $4.40@4.50. Wheat—U. C. spring ex. cars 90@94c; in other qualities nothing doing. Corn firm; mixed Western 54@55c. Butter unchanged; good store packed at 12@14c; dairy 14@16c. Dressed hogs, from 130 to 200 lbs., at $3.75@4.00; 200 lbs. and over $4.25.

Baltimore Provision Market—Jan. 2.

The demand for bacon from the local trade has been very limited. Cut meats have been in some request for shipment, but no transactions have been made public. Barreled pork is very firm, and held above the views of purchasers. Lard remains dull, while beef is in fair request and steady. We quote mess pork at $15.75@16.00; Baltimore packed mess beef at $13.00@16.50; do No. 1 at $13.00. No

The Whale Fishery for 1862.

The New Bedford *Standard* has published its annual review of the whale fishery for the past year, from which we learn that the diminution of the whaling fleet has continued through the year. The decrease has been 65 vessels, with a tonnage of 21,337 against a decrease for 1861 of 94 vessels, and a tonnage of 29,441. The decrease for the past five years amounts to 193,148 tons, or 49 per cent. The total number of vessels now engaged in the fishery is 353, with a tonnage of 103,122. During the year 11 of the fleet have been captured and destroyed by the rebel privateers Alabama and Sumpter, 8 have been condemned in foreign ports, and 5 have been lost. A very gratifying feature of the year has been the increased number of vessels fitted for the fishery, as compared with a few years previous. From New Bedford alone 57 vessels have sailed.

The North Pacific fleet the past year numbered but 40 vessels. Full returns from the fleet have not yet been received, but as far as heard from the average success has been better than for the past fourteen years; but the amount of oil taken is comparatively small, so few vessels having been on the ground.

The imports of sperm oil for the year amount to 54,590 barrels; whale oil 90,797 barrels; and 607,150 pounds of whalebone. The imports in 1861 were 69,411 barrels of sperm oil, 123,267 barrels of whale oil, and 1,138,874 pounds of bone, showing a decrease of 14,821 barrels of sperm oil, 32,310 barrels of whale oil and 428,224 pounds of bone.

The exports during the year have been 38,289 barrels of sperm oil, against 37,867 barrels in 1861; 68,470 barrels of whale oil, against 48,999 barrels in 1861; and 1,084,651 pounds of whalebone, against 1,145,019 pounds in 1861. The export of whale oil has been about one-third over that of 1861, but that of sperm has fallen off about one-quarter. The stock in the country is estimated at 15,930 barrels of sperm oil, 21,319 barrels of whale oil, and 86,000 pounds of whalebone.

There has been a rapid advance in the prices of oil during the latter portion of the year. Sperm oil, which stood at $1.20 in January, and at $1.45 in July, now commands $1.70@1.75. The price of whale oil at the same periods was 48@50@80c, and is now 88@88c ℔ gallon. Arctic whalebone was at 75c in January, and 70 in July, but has since advanced to $1.65 ℔ lb.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1863.

PROVISIONS.—Market steady. Sales: 200 brls New Mess Pork at $12.62½; 500 brls Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 4,000 pcs Bulk Hams, loose, at 5⅛c; 2,000 pcs Bulk Shoulders, loose, at 3¾c; 3,000 pcs country do at 3¾c loose; 100 bxs city and 50 pcs Peoria Short Middles at 6¼c; 50 bxs Cumberland Middles at 5¾c; 50 bxs Stratford and 50 bxs Long Boneless Middles at 6¼c, all round; 3,000 pcs Green Hams at 4¾c; 3,500 pcs Green Shoulders at 3¾c; 300 tcs prime city steam-rendered Leaf Lard at 8¼c; 250 tcs prime city kettle in lots at 8¼c; 54 tcs country kettle at 8¼c; 85 tcs do at 8¼c; 100 tcs White Grease at 7¼c.

TALLOW—50 brls prime city at 9¼c; 10 brls country at 8¼c.

BUTTER—In better request. Sales: 200 kegs prime shipping butter at 14¼c; 20 firkins do at 13@14c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3,466. Market for heavy hogs steady, but light weights are dull and 5@10c lower. Sales:

Hogs			
50 Hogs averaging	210 lbs at		$4.10
70	150		3.75
40	215		4.20
50	176		3.80
25	248		4.30
5	260		4.10
14 Hogs, at $4.00	and 4.25	dividing on	200 lbs.
77	3.80	and 4.20	200 lbs.
50	3.80	and 4.20	200 lbs.
70	3.75	and 4.00	200 lbs.
8	3.80	and 4.20	200 lbs.
70	3.80	and 4.20	200 lbs.
660	3.80	and 4.20	200 lbs.
17	4.00	and 4.20	200 lbs.
77	3.85	and 4.20	200 lbs.
108	3.75	and 4.00	200 lbs.
87	4.00	and 4.40	200 lbs.
86	$2.50, 3.75	and 4.00 divdg on	150 & 200 lbs.
85	3.70, 3.90	and 4.15	150 & 200 lbs.
77	3.70, 3.90	and 4.15	150 & 200 lbs.
74	3.60, 3.90	and 4.20	150 & 200 lbs.
46	3.70, 3.90	and 4.20	150 & 200 lbs.
45	3.70, 3.90	and 4.20	150 & 200 lbs.
116	3.70, 3.90	and 4.15	150 & 200 lbs.

FLOUR—Received 1,248 brls. Market firm, with a fair shipping inquiry. Sales: 100 brls "Nashville Eagle" white winter extra at $6.00; 100 brls good white winter extra at $5.70; 100 brls "Ceresco" spring extra at $5.00; 100 brls "Orient Mills" at $4.85; 100 brls good spring extra at $4.60; 100 brls "McKinney" at $4.60; 150 brls "Gothic" at $4.25; 150 brls spring super at $3.70; 250 brls do at $3.80.

WHEAT—Received, 4,908 bu. Market buoyant and 1½@2c per bushel higher. Sales: 1,200 bu No 2 Red winter in store at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.06½; 800 bu Rejected Red in store at 98c; 2,000 bu No 1 Spring (in Munger & Armour's) at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.02; 7,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.02; 1,000 bu do at $1.03½; 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.03; 800 bu No 2 Spring (in Armour, Dole & Co's.) at 89c; 2,700 bu do (in North Side houses) at 90c; 2,700 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 92c; 1,000 bu do at 92½c; 400 bu do (in Newberry's) at 92c; 400 bu do at 91½c; 2,500 bu Rejected Spring (in Munger & Armour's) at 75c; 4,500 bu do (in Armour, Dole & Co's.) at 75c; 400 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co's.) at 73c.

CORN—Received, 7,800 bu. Market advanced 1@1½c per bushel. Sales were—12,000 bu Mixed Corn, in store, at 43c; 5,000 bu do at 43½c; 35,000 bu do at 43½c; 5,000 do at 43¾c; 19,000 bu do at 44c; 6,000 bu do (in Ford & Whitney's) at 42c; 800 bu Rejected Corn, in store, at 37c.

OATS—Received, 6,266 bu. Market very firm. Sales:—1,600 bu No 1, in store, at 44c; 1,000 bu do at 44½c; 5,000 bu fresh receipts do at 45c.

RYE—Received, 1,000 bu. Market advanced 2c per bushel. Sales:—1,600 bu No 1, in store, at 63c.

BARLEY—Received, 619 bu. In fair demand and firm. Sales—350 bu fair at 98c, delivered.

HIGHWINES—In fair request and firmer. Sales: 50 brls at 33¼c. Held generally at 34c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Firm. Sales—2,000 bushels prime, in two lots, at $1.85.

CLOVER SEED—Scarce and in fair request. Sales—35 bgs good at $5.35.

FLAX SEED—10 bushels good at $2.25.

BEANS—250 brls prime Beans at $2.25.

SALT—Domestic steady at $2.25 per brl. Foreign more active. Sales: 1,200 bushels Turks Island in bulk at 50c per bushel. Ground Alum held at $1.80 per sack.

COOPERAGE—1,000 Pork Barrels at $1.25 on track; 130 Lard Tierces at $1.75 on track; 50 do at $1.85 del.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in active request and firmer. Sales: 75 brls prime Eastern Apples at 6¼c; 83 brls prime Ohio at 6¼c; 26 brls Michigan Apples at 6c.

GREEN FRUIT—250 brls prime Michigan Green Apples at $1.50.

GUNNIES—15,000 single Gunnies at 24½c.

BROOM CORN—In good demand and firm, with a light supply. Sales—4 tons prime a $150.

SUGARS—Raw are very firmly held at quotations. Refined in moderate demand and firm. We quote:

New Orleans, prime to choice	11½@12
Cuba—Fair to choice	10½@11
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11¼
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14¼@14½
White coffee, A.	13½@13¾
Coffee, B.	13@13¼
Extra coffee, C.	12¾@13

HIDES—Quiet. We quote:

Dry Flint Hides	16 @16½
Dry Salted Hides	14 @14½
Green Salted Hides	8
Green Country	7

EGGS—15@16c per dozen.

POULTRY—Market well supplied and dull. We quote Chickens per dozen $1.00; Turkeys per lb 4@5c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Market dull. Sales were:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
9	1148	$2.40	4	1095	$2.30

HOGS—Market quiet as there are no receipts. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
99	295	$3.85	142	251	$3.65
32	265	3.75	42	231	3.55
55	243	3.75	112	251	3.50
53	266	3.60	98	254	3.50
50	263	3.60	220	192	3.35

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—COTTON—Active and firmer. Sales, 1,600 bales at 68½@69c for middling upland.

FLOUR—5@10c better and in fair demand at $5.90@6.10 for super State; $6.55@6.50 for extra state; $6.65@6.70 for choice do; $5.85@6.10 for super western; $6.45@6.80 for common to medium extra western; $6.90@7.00 for common to medium shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $7.10@8.25 for trade brands. Market closing firm and quiet.

WHISKY—Market without decided change at 39½@40c.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better, with a moderate export and home milling demand. Chicago spring $1.22@1.34; unsound do $1.18 in store; Milwaukee club $1.34@1.39; amber Iowa $1.40@1.42; winter red western $1.45@1.50; amber Michigan $1.50@1.52; inferior to common white western $1.40@1.50. Corn firmer and rather quiet at 80@80½c for shipping mixed western; 67@77c for damaged and heated. Oats in moderate request at 65@71c.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and ¼@1c better. Sugar very firm. Sales 245 hhds. New Orleans at 10½@10⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quiet and closed a trifle lower at $14.25@14.37½ for mess; $11.50@12.00 for prime; $13.00@16.50 for prime mess. Dressed hogs steady. Sales at 5¾@5¾c for western. Bacon sides less active, but without material change. Lard quiet—closed a shade easier. Sales 940 brls. at 9¼@9¾c and 300 brls, very choice at 10c.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:20 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:00 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:40 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Night Express	†11:15 p. m.	15:45 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	†8:30 p. m.	15:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
Woodstock and Way Accommodation	*8:14 a. m.	
Day Express	*11:30 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Rockford, Janesville and Madison	*4:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	*1:10 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	*6:30 p. m.	†10:30 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	18:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	*9:15 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Express	*11:45 a. m.	*11:05 a. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:45 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED

In this city, January 4th, in the Cathedral, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Chicago, P. HARRISON and MARY A. CONLEY.

WANTED—A good Grain Wagon at 7 Milwaukee avenue, or address Post Office Box 1698. ja5-y938-3t

WANTED—Horses. 500 Cavalry Horses wanted at the Phenix Stables, 163 State street. [ja5-y931-1w] WM. PATRICK.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman, wife, child and servant, on the South Side, north of Old street and east of State. A family where there are no other boarders preferred. Address "R." Post Office Box 488. ja5-y938-3t

WANTED.—A Book-Keeper, a single man, that writes a good hand, with satisfactory recommendations, that is willing to work for moderate salary, may hear of a situation by addressing Post Office Box 3223, with letters of recommendation. ja5-y936-1w

WANTED—A situation by an intelligent and active young man, 21 years of age, as Salesman in some dry goods house or Grocery, or as Drug Clerk. Can give reference as regards ability and responsibility, and is not afraid to work and make himself useful. A note addressed to "C H R, Box 3162, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. C. H. R. ja5-y935-3t

WANTED.—A gentleman and wife desire Board, with furnished room, in a good family, pleasantly located either on the South Side, not far out, or on the West Side, near the line of the street cars. Would prefer a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Address "E. S.," Tribune office. References given and required. ja5-y932-3t

WANTED.—A business man of fifteen years experience in the West, having occasion to travel in this State, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, for the next year, wishes to secure additional business for his route. Will attend to collections or soliciting orders for any wholesale grocer or commission house, for a very moderate compensation. Good reference given. Address "TRAVELER," Post Office Box 4488, Chicago. ja5-y778-1w

WANTED—By a family of four persons (gentleman, wife, son and servant,) two good-sized furnished rooms—one with an open fire—situated between Washington and Twelfth sts., and east of State street, with or without board. Price not so much an object as comfortable accommodations. The rooms must open into each other. Persons having such accommodations will please address "J P E," P. O. Box 3159, Chicago, Ill. ja5-y736-3t

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. ja5-y838-3m

WANTED.

Buffalo Mutual Insurance Company Scrip

Wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid by W. M. EGAN & CO., 128 South Water street. ja3-y911-2w

WANTED—By a lady, who can furnish the best testimonials of success as a Teacher in Massachusetts High Schools, a similar situation in this vicinity. Address M. G. WATERS, Andover, Mass. ja3-y747-4t

WANTED—To trade, 80 acres of good land in Jackson County, Wisconsin, for a good heavy Stallion; also, 80 acres for a good Threshing Machine. Also, wanted a good Jack. Address Post Office Box 133, Ottawa, Ill. ja3-y760-3t

WANTED.—A middle-aged man of regular and active business habits, accurate and scientific as a Book-Keeper and Accountant, thoroughly competent to take charge of any set of books by single or double entry, desires a permanent situation in some establishment where integrity, industry and devotion to the interests of his employer will command a liberal compensation after the first year. Address "B," P. O. Box 386. ja3-y763-3t

WANTED—To inform our correspondents, who have written to us for sample packages of our Rio and Java Coffee TO TRY, that we will be ready in a day or two to send them small packages of thirty lbs. (15 Rio and 15 Java) of the Union Mills Coffee of New York. The sample lots same as our wholesale prices—Rio 14c, Java 15c. Address BAKER & LAMB, Post Office Box 2508, Chicago. ja3-y741-1w

WANTED—Board, with a furnished room, in a genteel family, by a gentleman and wife. Best of references given. Address Box 2170. ja3-y[illegible]-3t

WANTED—To Rent, a large Store on Water street, at about April 15th. Address P. O. Box 3866. dec7-y39-3t

WANTED.—To Wholesale Merchants.—The advertiser has been in business in Eastern Iowa several years, and has a good acquaintance in the Northwest—previously was in the jobbing trade in New York. He now wishes to make an engagement as Salesman. Can refer to some of the leading business men in the city. Any communication addressed to "Advertiser," Post Office Box 2196, will receive attention. ja3-y722-3t

WANTED—Canvassers. Energetic and reliable men to obtain subscriptions to our "History of the War," and other Illustrated Standard Works. Permanent employment and good pay. Apply to VIRTUE, YORSTON & CO., 117 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2479. de31-y601-1w WALTER P. COTTLE, Agent.

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility. Now selling rapidly. Only small capital required. All goods unsold may be returned and money refunded. We neither manufacture or sell "humbug" articles. Enclose stamp for circulars and terms. RICE & CO., Chicago, Agents and Inventors, Depot near the Post Office. de23-y258-3w

WANTED—An Attorney and Counsellor at Law, desires a situation as Clerk in some law, real estate, brokers, or other office in which a knowledge of the law would be useful. He has had experience as managing clerk of a law office in New York three years. Address "L W B." Box 3611, Chicago Post Office. de30-y427-1w

WANTED—An experienced business man having occasion to travel in this State for the next three months, wishes to secure additional business for his route collecting or soliciting orders for a first class house. This is a rare opportunity for any party to secure the services of a competent man at a moderate compensation. For particulars and references address "D," care Box 1490. de30-y[illegible]-1w

WANTED—Board by a young lady who is a perfect musician, in an American family, where music lessons would be equivalent to her board. Best city references can be given. Address "MUSIC," P. O. Box 156, West Side Branch. de27-y806-1w

WANTED.—To the hotel keepers.—A man wants a situation as a meat and pastry cook. He can be found at Tremont House. Best references will be given. Address Box 3313 P. O. de30-y691-1w

WANTED—A Salesman who has had eight years experience in Dry Goods and Grocery Business, would like a situation with some responsible house. Would loan employer $300. Address P. O. Box 4782, Chicago. de27-y540-1w

WANTED—$6,000 worth of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Stoves and Tin stock, together or separate, for which I will trade three dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop, shoe house, a good shop, 11 shops, and carriage house, all under rent in a flourishing town in Illinois. Also, a farm of 120 acres and $2,000 in cash. Address A. PARKER, Tribune Office. Residence, 89 Aberdeen street. dec27-y747-2w

WANTED—An experienced Salesman, now handling the books and cash of a first class business house in this city, is desirous of making a change between New Year and spring, for satisfactory reasons. Those needing the services of such an assistant at books or otherwise, will please address, stating position to be filled, probable salary, &c., "G. W. L.," Post Office Box 2283. de20-y245-2wTATN

WANTED—To Rent, between the 1st of February and April, 1863, a Store for a term of years, with basement and three or four floors above, on or between South Water and Randolph, or South Clark and State streets. State where the premises are situated, and where the proprietors can be seen. Address "C. WHITNEY," Post Office Drawer 51 Ottawa, Ill. de30-y796-1m

WANTED—500 Agents, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing over one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package of great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. M. DUNN & CO., de15-y131-1m 134 Clark street Chicago.

WANTED—Storage by Geo. A. Seaverns, in the Fire-Proof Warehouse, No. 12 River street, on Dock. Also, Offices to rent cheap. Advances made at 10 per cent. de18-y131-1m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., no7-x25-3m Post Office Drawer 5859, Chicago, Ill

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 131 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 308. au28-p633-1y

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1589. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25 k[illegible]-1y

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office.

SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. no1-v876-3m

WANTED—500 Agents.

MALE OR FEMALE.

To sell the handsomest and most splendid Prize Package put up in this country, called

The Language of Flowers.

Prize Package contains a nice lot of paper and envelopes, a splendid Album Card, illustrating the Language of Flowers, lithographed in the richest oil colors and true to nature; also, a Gift Prize, 25c—mailed to any part of the country post-paid on receipt of price. Send stamp and get circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. de3-y634-1m

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S

KNITTING MACHINE,

For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $15 per week with it. It knits from 6,000 to 60,000 stitches per minute—the same which made by hand a pair of Stockings in fifteen minutes. It weighs but forty pounds, and is so simple a child or an old lady can work it successfully and with profit. No machine was ever invented which offered to woman so profitable employment; whole families are supported by its use. Price $30. They can be made to earn their cost in thirty days. For circular, with further particulars and description, address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELIOT, General Agents, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. no11-x85-3m

WANTED—Agents. Book Agents and dealers.

Read This!

The best offer you ever had to make Money.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT!

NOW READY.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR;

OR, THE

ROMANCE AND REALITIES OF SOLDIER LIFE!

Comprising the thrilling adventures, narrow escapes and heroic deeds performed by our brave soldiers engaged in the present war. This work is published in pamphlet form, consisting of 96 pages, and is one of the most thrilling and spicy books published. Mailed on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Agents send stamp and get Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Post Office Box 4822. de18-y828-1m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

100,000,

To Country Merchants and Others Wishing to Enter Into Trade.

I am prepared to offer rare inducements, as I am receiving daily, on consignment from Eastern markets, Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Hardware and other goods, and have on hand a large and well selected stock, which I will exchange for one-half cash, one-half good farm lands in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and balance in good real estate, stock of goods, horses, cattle, &c. Address J. A. DANIELS, P. O. Box 123, or call at 84 South Water street. de8-y713-1m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In drawing of Dec. 16th, 1862.

No. 22,511 drew $100,000; No. 23,129 drew $50,000; No. 4,886 drew $25,000; No. 2,000 drew $10,000; No. 14,291 drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes. Information furnished. The highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall Street, N. Y. de[illegible]-y[illegible]-1w

150,000 DOMESTIC SEGARS for sale at low prices, by GRAEFF & BRO., Commission Merchants, 220 South Water street. de[illegible]-1w

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE STREET

French Plate Pier and Mantle Glasses and Mirrors,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 6th, 1863, will be sold at our Furniture Sale, commencing at 10 o'clk, a large assortment of oval, arch-top and square Gilt and Rosewood Framed Mirrors; also, elegant French Plate Pier and Mantle Mirrors. Will be on exhibition the day before the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de31-y[illegible]-3t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE STREET

TO THE TRADE.

Bedsteads and Whatnots at Auction.

On TUESDAY, January 6th, at 9 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesrooms, 58 Lake street, without reserve, 75 Walnut B. C. Bedsteads, not varnished, The best lot we ever sold. 50 Cherry B. C. Bedsteads, varnished; 100 corner and side Mahogany Whatnots, in shipping order, put together with screws. The above goods are very desirable and are worthy the attention of the Trade. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de31-y691-3t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE STREET

TO THE TRADE.

Table and Pocket Cutlery at Auction.

On TUESDAY, January 6th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, 58 Lake street, without reserve,

250 doz. assort'd Table Knives & Forks

25 doz. Pocket Cutlery,

Warranted all first quality, and comprising a splendid assortment. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de31-y684-3t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE STREET.

Large and elegant assortment of

FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, January 6th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 58 Lake street, without reserve, a large and extensive assortment of NEW FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Parlor Sets, Parlor and Reception Chairs, marble-top and other Tables, Book Cases, Etageres, Hat Trees, Bedsteads, marble-top and plain Bureaus and Washstands, Wardrobes, Extension Dining Tables, Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Rocking do., Spring Beds, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c. de31-y685-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE STREET.

TO THE TRADE.

LARGE INVOICE OF

Rich Embroideries and Balmoral Skirts,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, January 7th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, 58 Lake street, one of the most beautiful and finest invoices of Embroidered Needle Work, Collars and Sets, Handkerchiefs, &c., ever sold at auction in this city. Also, 210 High Colored and Mourning

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

All of which are to be sold, our instructions being to close them out at once. de31-y690-1w GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND DRAPERS.

FANCY CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.

H. ALEXANDER,

107 & 109 Dearborn street,

Will sell a consignment from the East of new and desirable Cassimeres and Doeskins, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, without reserve for cash. The attention of the TRADE is requested. ja5-y859-3t

WM. A BUTTERS & CO.,

46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office 44—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh22-b684-1y

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

54 LAKE STREET.

Auction trade sales exclusively of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. prompt, and private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO. oc7-v69-4m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A tract of 44 or 24 acres of land, with splendid water power, within one-and-one-half miles of a flourishing village, and 70 miles of Chicago, by rail, with substantial building erected for manufacturing purposes; the whole well adapted to manufacturing interests of any description, at AN EXTREMELY LOW FIGURE. CLARKSON & HIGH, 31 South Clark street. ja5-y788-3t

FOR SALE—20 acres of Land in the South Division, between State and Lasalle and Rio Grande and Buena Vista streets. One-third cash, balance four and six months. To any one desirous of purchasing for subdivision, this presents a rare opportunity. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, southeast corner of Clark and South Water streets, room 1, Wheeler's Block. ja5-y782-2w

FOR SALE—A Cottage House and Lot on Indiana street, a few doors east of Milwaukee avenue, for $800. A new two-story house and lot on the corner of Lake and Hoyne streets, at a bargain. Also, an improved farm of 80 acres in the Town of Leyden, near the Desplaines River. ja5-y79-3t JAMES W. SCOVILLE, 9 Telegraph Building.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a small Retail Grocery, in a good location. For particulars inquire of O. C. WEBSTER, corner of Market and Washington sts. ja3-y753-3t

FOR SALE—A Cottage House and Lot, situated in a pleasant locality and good neighborhood, on West Monroe street, convenient to the horse cars. Inquire at 67 Randolph street, near State, ja3-y765-1w

FOR SALE—A Grain Warehouse at Freeport—30 by 100 feet—with side track connecting with G. & C. Union and Ill. Central Railroads. Price, $2,300. Good city property will be taken in exchange. REES & SLOCUM, 80 Dearborn street. ja3-y732-1w

FOR SALE—A Post Sutler's BUILDING, STOCK AND FIXTURES AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Apply to WM. VAN FLEET or WM. McBRIDE, Post Office Post 6092. de31-y676-1w

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Produces Larger Crops.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. de8-x781-2m

FOR SALE—Photographers, attention!—For sale a first rate Photographic Gallery, in the very best location in Chicago. All new and complete, with Cameras of the very best make. The whole will be sold for $700. It is a great bargain. None but cash customers need apply. N. C. THAYER, ja3-y748-1w Box 3361, Chicago.

FOR SALE—One hundred dozen finished Calf, and a quantity of Harness Leather of superior tannage, at 151 North Kinzie street. de29-y415-1m JOHN CLOUGH & CO.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers his Lumber and Shingle establishment for sale, consisting of a Saw Mill and Shingle Mill, all in good order, a Lumber Yard, Wood Yard and Office, a good Dwelling House, two Tenement Houses, with barn, sheds, team, wagons, tools, &c., &c., with a good run of custom, (the Mill will be running the coming winter.) Price $6,000, one-half cash, balance on time or in sawing at fair prices.

If desired I will sell from one to eight hundred thousand feet of good Pine Logs with the above. JAMES SAWYER. Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 8th, 1862. de9-x[illegible]-1m

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful, healthy, rural retreats, homes, farms—all combined in one—that has ever been offered for sale in the Western market. The property consists of 300 acres of rich, highly cultivated prairie and woodland soil, with plenty of hill and dale in close proximity to the residence, to add romantic enchantment to its attractive beauty. Much time and money has been spent in embellishing the property, and in erecting suitable buildings thereon, by a gentleman of taste, education and refinement. It is located within three-fourths of a mile from, upon the bold banks of Rock River, and adjoining the City of Janesville, Wisconsin. As a Farm and a Residence

IT TOOK THE PREMIUM

At the State Fair. For a gentleman of taste, wealth and position, wishing to retire from the exciting turmoils and corrupting influences of a city life, to live as the God of nature intended he should live, this is indeed one of those rare opportunities to secure for himself and family a beautiful home that is seldom presented to man, more than once or twice in a lifetime. The pecuniary changes of life is the only inducement that causes the sale. For particulars, address or call upon E. H. CUMMINGS, 123 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, or upon J. W. STOREY, Esq., Janesville, Wisconsin. ja1-y123-1m

General Notices.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 30th, 1862.

The Home Bank, Elgin, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of J. Young Scammon, agent for the redemption of its circulating notes in the city of Chicago, pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th 1861. (Signed.) JESSE K. DUBOIS, ja5-y903-1w Auditor P. A.

BOARD OF TRADE.

NOTICE.

Inspection or Grain Tickets, issued by the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, will be redeemed at the office of the Secretary of the Board, when presented in sums of not less than one dollar.

By order of the Board. SETH CATLIN, ja5-y[illegible]-1w Secretary.

TEACHERS' MEETING, at Blue Island, on Saturday, January 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Lecture by D. S. Wentworth, Principal of the Scammon School, Chicago, and other interesting exercises. Teachers and all others interested, are cordially invited. No postponement on account of weather. ja5-818-3t

AN EXCELLENT YOUNG Horse, well broke, and suitable for any business purpose, will be exchanged for Household Furniture or Household Utensils of any kind. Apply at 122 State street. ja5-y[illegible]-3t

FOUND—On the 2d instant, a two year old COLT, dark bay (nearly brown.) Can be seen at the U. S. Express barn. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. ja5-y[illegible]-3t

$5 REWARD—Lost, a Black and Tan Pup, answers to the name of "Pip," and wears a leather collar with brass lock and plate. The above reward will be paid to any person returning said dog to HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO., ja3-y783-1w 34 & 36 Lake street.

RAN AWAY—A large bay Horse, with a flowing mane and tail and a white spot on his forehead. He had a complete set of harness on him. A liberal reward will be paid to any one who will give information of the machinery department of the Illinois Central Railroad, on the corner of Twelfth street. ja3-y[illegible]-3t

STRAYED—From the Milwaukee Depot, on the evening of Dec. 2d, a dark bay HORSE, with a saddle. Whoever will return the same to F. GERRITY, on [illegible] street, opposite the Mechanical Bakery, will be liberally rewarded. ja3-y[illegible]-3t

TO GRAIN DEALERS.—A party doing business upon the Illinois River, having a large warehouse, wishes to enter into partnership with some responsible person to buy and store grain on commission. The best of city reference given. Call upon WADE & CO., 107 South Water street. de31-y[illegible]-1w

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, December 30th, 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that arrangements have been made by which the Hyde Park Train will not be discontinued on the 31st inst. After that date the train will be run on the new regulations, and low rates will date with the cost of Season tickets. For information, apply at the office of the General Passenger Agent, Central Depot. de31-y[illegible]-1w W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION. SEVENTH SEASON—FIRST CONCERT. Organized January, 1857.

ORATORIO

OF THE

CREATION.

Will be performed at

BRYAN HALL.

Tuesday Evening, January 6th, 1863.

By the Musical Union, with a FULL ORCHESTRA.

IMPERSONATIONS:

Gabriel ..... Mrs. E. G. [illegible]
Uriel, (first appearance) ..... [illegible]
Raphael ..... [illegible]
Adam ..... [illegible]
Eve, (first appearance) ..... [illegible]
Pianist ..... [illegible]

The whole under the direction of

MR. HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

Certificates of Associate Membership, admitting one gentleman and two ladies to the series of five concerts may be had at the Music Stores of H. M. Higgins and Root & Cady.

☞ This series of Concerts is given exclusively to the Society's Associate Members. Only Certificates of Associate Membership will be sold. No Tickets.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Oratorio to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE.

115 and 117 Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets.

M. C. Campbell ..... Manager | John Parker ..... Treasurer
Ned Davis ..... Stage Manager | [illegible]

HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.

To witness the performance of this great Company OF ARTISTS, whose combined talents have met the approval of both Press and Public. An entire change every night. The Old Original

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND,

M. C. CAMPBELL, Manager.

From the Palace of Music, 14th street, New York City.

Tickets 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

No ladies admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman. Front seats reserved for Ladies. Gentlemanly Ushers in attendance.

☞ See Photographs of Company at Hall entrance. ja5-y[illegible]-1m

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences [illegible]

Engagement of the world-renowned Comic couple,

MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6th, 1863, will be presented Brougham's Drama, in two acts, entitled

THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

Tim O'Brien ..... Mr. W. J. Florence.

GRAND DANCE ..... Miss Jennie [illegible]

To conclude with

MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

MR. FLORENCE ..... as [illegible]

MRS. FLORENCE will personate five characters, with Songs.

CAPTAIN WITH HIS WHISKERS, [illegible]

And the great original DUTCH SONG, with piano accompaniment, and execute her grand Dance.

"LA NATIONALE."

METROPOLITAN HALL—Return of the PEOPLE'S FAVORITES.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Arlington, Leon and Donniker's

MINSTRELS.

Excelsior Troupe of the World—Fourteen Star Performers.

(FROM 585 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.)

Will have the honor of appearing before the citizens of Chicago

On MONDAY, January 5th.

And every evening during the week, in all their new and ORIGINAL style of Ethiopean Minstrelsy.

Doors open at ½ before 7, concert commences before 8 o'clock P. M. ☞ Admission 25 cents. ja1-y[illegible] R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

BRYAN HALL.

"We Come Again with Songs to Greet You."

Frank River's

MELODEON TROUPE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Melodeon Troupe, a Company combining more talent and beauty than any five troupes in the country. Will appear

AT BRYAN HALL,

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

COMMENCING ON

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 7th, 1863.

☞ The popular and talented Philadelphia Melodeon Troupe comprises the most carefully selected and most versatile Company of Ethiopian Delineators, Dancers, Vocalists and Musicians now traveling.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

For further particulars, see programmes of the day and illuminated posters.

Admission ..... 25 Cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be a Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon for the accommodation of Families and Children. Doors open at 2 o'clock; performance to commence at 3 precisely. ja5-y[illegible]

MABIE'S

WINTER GARDEN,

Washington Street, opposite the Court House.

Performance every night and Saturday Afternoon.

DEN STONE ..... Equestrian Director.
GEO. S. COLE ..... Treasurer.

Ninth Week of Mabie's Mammoth Menagerie and Superior Circus Troupe.

This establishment is nightly filled by the elite and fashion of Chicago and is gaining popularity every day.

100 Specimens of Rare Living Wild Animals.

The best pair of performing Elephants in the World. Twenty first class performers, headed by the great MELVILLE FAMILY, the talent and skill of which alone is sufficient for a show of more than ordinary merit.

☞ City Railway Tickets taken at this establishment.

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND.

Office 98 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn. This Band is prepared to furnish Music for Parades, Concerts, &c. Being in constant communication with both Dodsworth and Downing of New York, they have unequalled facilities for obtaining all the latest Music and Dances.

Post Office Box 3083. T. W. BARNARD, Leader. de11-y51-1m GEO. CHAPPEL, Clerk.

GREAT WESTERN BAND.

OFFICE, Kingsbury Block, Room No. 14. Music furnished for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Parades, &c. Having lately received from Paris, London and New York a splendid selection of new and fashionable music, we are prepared to furnish the best music, where good music is required. W. Burkhardt, Leader, H. DeClessue, Conductor, Prof. Wedgwood, Jr., Fitzgerald, Callers.

WEDGWOOD'S DANCING ACADEMY, Union Hall, Kingsbury block, Randolph street. Evenings for practice, Monday and Friday. Class for young LADIES, MISSES and MASTERS, every Saturday at 2 p. m. Soirees every Tuesday and Friday. Cars will leave Randolph street after the dance, on the State and Madison lines, for the accommodation of guests who attend the Friday evenings. For cards of invitation please call at the Hall or at H. M. Higgins' Music Store. de8-x948-1m

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms and hours of tuition. The late dances will be introduced. All dances systematically taught. I have secured the services of a highly accomplished LADY TEACHER, who will assist in all classes. Post Office address, Box [illegible]. de1-x759-3m EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners.

CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Monday night for scholars and friends, and no person admitted except those introduced by scholars. se27-v[illegible]-6m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—House to let [illegible] Furniture for sale. Address Box 882, Chicago. ja5-y827-1w

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake street. ja1-x[illegible]-1y

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find very pleasant rooms, at 68 Rush street.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished room, with board; also, three or four day boarders wanted at 197 State street.

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, at 56 Adams street.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can find a good boarding place, 159 [illegible] near the corner of Wells street. Good [illegible] fortable house.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife with son can be accommodated [illegible] a pleasant suit of front rooms in a [illegible] where there will be no other boarders [illegible] Union Park. Immediately on line of [illegible] House first class, with all modern improvements. Address "H R," Tribune office.

BOARDING.—Two [illegible] with board for gentlemen, at [illegible] Also, day board for several gentlemen.

$10,000 TO LOAN. [illegible] CHICAGO PROPERTY.

For long time, at low rate of interest. Apply to JAMES [illegible] ja5-y[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money loans at

Eight per cent per Annum.

Apply to WAITE & TOWNE, 109 [illegible]

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Pews of this Church, on the corner of [illegible] Place and Van Buren street, will be [illegible] ing year on Tuesday evening next [illegible] who wish to retain the Pews previously [illegible] please notify the Treasurer [illegible] ja5-y[illegible] Clerk of Board of Trustees.

WM. LANGE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Pork by the barrel.

515 STATE STREET. [illegible]

Steamboats, Propellers and Vessels supplied at shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible rate table]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

THE NEWS.

In the House yesterday the Missouri emancipation bill of Mr. Noell was passed. [illegible] promises a speedy trip through the [illegible].

[illegible] news from abroad is unimportant. England evidently begins to doubt the advantages to her own commerce of the liberal breed of rebel pirates she is allowing [illegible] to fit out.

The facts of the brilliant Federal raid into East Tennessee will be received everywhere among Union men, and its importance in cutting off Bragg's railroad communications with Richmond cannot [illegible] be over-estimated.

The full details we give of the case of the defaulting Paymaster, Major I. N. [illegible], reveal one of the most extraordinary instances of the kind ever put into [illegible].

NOT IKE COOK.

The New York *Tribune's* grave screed [illegible] over the case of the defaulting Paymaster, elsewhere detailed in our columns, loses most of its point from the fact that Isaac Cook, ex-Postmaster of Chicago, is not the hero of the affair. Our contemporary must not go off at half cock. [illegible] is not the man.

FEDERAL MONEY.

The measure to make U. S. Treasury notes a legal tender for State taxes is grudgingly accorded by the Copperhead democracy at Springfield; but the people [illegible] it and they must fall in. These home [illegible] indulge in liberal flings at the greenbacks, but they are not the worst [illegible] of the war that Slavery has forced upon the Union. These gentlemen have it [illegible] own option to find something less pleasant to take than Treasury notes. The government will enforce the laws, protect its currency, collect its revenues, and punish bitterly its enemies.

AN APPEAL FROM OUR ARMY.

An appeal comes up from our wounded soldiers in the two recent battles of the Southwest, which no truly loyal [illegible] can withstand. They are our own [illegible] brothers, friends, from all the States of the Northwest, and in their condition of [illegible] are thrown in numbers never before reached, upon all the established [illegible] of supply, for hospital stores and comforts and necessities which the barest life of the camp cannot furnish. Multitudes must receive this help or they will [illegible] and it must come promptly.

THE CHICAGO SANITARY COMMISSION are [illegible] noble work, and the channels they [illegible], directly connecting our army with the hearts and homes of the people, must [illegible] kept full. There is no better and surer [illegible] of realizing the full benefit of all donations in money and material, than by making them the almoners of what our [illegible] have to send to our sick and wounded.

With the Sanitary Commission, the Board of Trade and numerous individuals are co-operating thoroughly. Already a large amount of stores and numerous boxes have gone forward, but with all the [illegible] of returns from Vicksburg and Murfreesboro, they give at least a suggestion of numbers so large that one may well exclaim, "*What are these among so many?*" [illegible] small in comparison to the immense [illegible].

[illegible] supplies come in. Let every mother remember that each one of these brave and suffering sufferers is "*somebody's son*;" let sisters imagine that their own brothers are among the numbers. Let the heart of the [illegible] go out to these defenders of all we hold dear. Roll in the stores to-day for the Hospital Boat from Cairo to-morrow [illegible] rolling them in while the necessity [illegible].

EAST TENNESSEE.

[illegible] and Stonewall Jackson are outdone in our brilliant and extended cavalry raid into East Tennessee, striking important railroad communications [illegible] Knoxville. While Bragg is waiting for [illegible] to reach him from Lee's army and Richmond, these reinforcements and the needed supplies for the rebels are skillfully stopped by the serious breaks our troops [illegible] caused in the railroad which has been [illegible] all others the great aorta of the Confederacy. Let no more the rebels boast that [illegible] are their specialty. They have found this time that the Yankees are as good at [illegible] up as they are in repairing railroads.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELDS.

We have still a dearth of news upon the leading events for tidings of which our [illegible] eagerly await this issue.

The failure of the expected steamer to reach Cairo last night cuts us off from Vicksburg details, and interrupted communications in Kentucky and the confusion following the terrific battles cause a lull in news from Rosecrans. All is well at Murfreesboro, and, we firmly believe, at Vicksburg, but we wait as impatiently as our readers the details that must be now near at hand.

IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY.

The Copperheads begin to mutter menaces concerning their traitor schemes, and among other measures threaten to force Gov. Yates to recall our State troops from the field. It will not be necessary, gentlemen. The loyal Governor of Illinois can keep our regiments in the field, and full, and call out men enough from home occupations to crush treason out of sight. Do the Copperheads design to test this point? We doubt if they do.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending January 3, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
[illegible]	12,780	3,156
[illegible]	61,822	[illegible]
[illegible]	47,455	20,[illegible]
[illegible]	12,975	7,800
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	71,849	100,991
[illegible]	977	2,350
[illegible]	923,513	2,138,[illegible]
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,395,840
[illegible]	25,913	208,222
[illegible]	47,169	3,120
[illegible]	9,723	121
[illegible]	1,306	1,932

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., for the week ending January 3d, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
[illegible rows]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Illinois Regiments in the Right Wing of Rosecrans' Army.

The Railroad regiment, (89th Illinois,) was in Willich's brigade, of Gen. Johnson's division, and Lieut. Col. Hotchkiss was in command. There had been no casualties in the regiment up to December 29th.

"In the right wing," says a correspondent, "are the 27th, 19th, 24th, 42d, 36th, 38th, [illegible] 59th, [illegible], 88th, 89th, 79th and 24th Illinois regiments."

On the 26th and 27th, the two first days of the march, there was a drenching rain.

Col. Roberts, of the 42d Illinois regiment, (who was reported killed,) commanded a bri-